

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 214.]

JULY 1, 1811.

[6 of Vol. 31.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER.

*Hitherto our Supplementary Number has been partly occupied with imperfect critical accounts of current English literature, confessedly and necessarily compiled from those fallible, partial, and corrupt mediums, the periodical anonymous Reviews, aided by occasional originality; in future, however, it is proposed to substitute in place of those wholesale criticisms, interesting characteristic extracts from the principal works published within the half year, adapted at once to gratify our readers, to qualify them to judge of every work for themselves, and to stimulate them to purchase those possessed of evident merit. The Supplement published on the first of August, will be compiled on this plan; and, to assist our design, we shall feel ourselves obliged to authors and publishers, who will accommodate us with the loan of books published between Michaelmas and Lady-day last.*

PIMLICO, May 8, 1811.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

MANUSCRIPTS in the IMPERIAL LIBRARY  
at PARIS.

**D**URING the short peace of 1801-2, the editor of the Monthly Magazine made arrangements for presenting to his readers, extracts from the curious historical manuscripts contained in the National Library at Paris, particularly from those relating to English affairs. The revolution and its wars, having been the means of bringing together these interesting remains, from public and private collections, and religious houses in every part of France, Flanders, and Italy, such extracts could not have failed to prove interesting to the public; but the friendly relations of the two countries having been so unexpectedly interrupted, the plan was arrested, and the only papers received by the editor were the following:

### I.

A PAPER FOUND IN THE TOMB OF LAURA,  
WHEN OPENED BY ORDER OF FRANCIS I.  
AT AVIGNON.

**Q**UI riposan quei caste & felicia ossa  
Di quell alma gentile, & sola in terra—  
Aspro & dur sasso her ben tero hai sotterra  
E'l vero honor, la fama & belta scosse  
Morte hà del verde Lauro suelta & mosca  
Fresca raduce, e il premio di mia guerra  
Di quattro lustrie più—s'ancor non era  
Mio pensier tristo—e'l chiude in poca  
Felice pianta in borgo d' Avignone  
Macque & morì: & qui con ella giace  
La penna, e'l stil, l' inchiostro & la ragione—  
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O delicati membri, ò viva-a face,  
C'h' ancor mi cuoggi & struggi—in genoi  
chione

Ciascun preghi il Signor t' auetti in Pace.  
Mortal bellega indarno si suspira—  
L'olma beata in ciel vivra in eterno—  
Pianga el pute e il futur secul priva  
D' una tal luce: & io de gli occhi è il tempo.

### TRANSLATION.

**H**ERE do the pure and chaste remains re-  
pose,

Of her who shone unequalled on the earth:  
Stone hard and cruel, how dost thou inclose  
True honour, virtue, beauty, fame, and  
worth!

Death, murd'rous death, has nipp'd the  
sweetest plant,

The blooming Laura, cause of all my  
sighs.

For twenty years and longer would she haunt  
My melancholy thoughts; but now she  
lies,

The prey of death, deep in the hollow tomb!  
She lived, she died; and now like her un-  
seen,

Wit, genius, eloquence, all share her doom.

Oh! charms divine! Oh! sad remembrance  
keen,

That still consumes my mind, by sorrow  
torn!

May heaven in peace receive her sainted  
soul!

In vain for mortal beauty do we mourn—

There shall she live, while years eternal  
roll.

Yet while in tears our woes find some relief,  
Ages to come, shall envy us our grief.

We weep a loss our sons can never know:  
Ne'er can exist again so just a cause of woe.

3 T

11.

## II.

MSS. On which is written that it belonged to Christina, Q. of Sweden, afterwards to the Vatican, and now to the Imp. library, containing original letters from Henry VIII. to Anne of Boulen.

**T**HE reasonable request of your last lettre, w<sup>th</sup> the pleasure also that I take to know them true, causeth me to send you now this news; the legate whyche we most desyre aryvyd att Parys on S<sup>nd</sup>ay or M<sup>nd</sup>ay, last past, so that I trust by the next M<sup>nd</sup>ay to here off hys aryvall at Cales, and then I trust w<sup>th</sup> in a wyle after to enjoy that whyche I have so long longyd for to God's pleasur, and our both cōforts; no more to you at thys present myne own darlynge for lake of tyme, but that I wold you were in myne armes, or I in your's, for I thynk it long syns I kyst you; writtyn after the kylling off my hart at xi off the kloke, myndyng w<sup>th</sup> God's grace to-morow mytely to kyll another by the hand of him whyche I trust shortly shall be yours.

## H.

**D**ERLYNG, thes shall wonly to adverteyce you that thys berer and hys felow be dyspecyd w<sup>th</sup> as many thyngs to cōpasse oure mater and to bring it to pas, as I trust by theyne dylygence it shall be schortly, you and I shall have oure desyryd ende, whyche shulde bee more to my hart's ease, and more quiettnes to my mynd than any other thyng in thys worlde, as w<sup>th</sup> God's grace shortly I trust shall be performed, but nott so soon as I wolde it were, yet I wyll ensure you ther shall be no tyme lost that may be wone, and farther cannot be done for ultra posse nō est cē kepe hym nott to long w<sup>th</sup> you, but desyre hym for your sake to make the more spede, for the soner we shall have worde frome hym, the soner shall oure mater come to pase, and thus upon trust off your short repayre to London, I make an ende off my letter myne owne swette hart; wryttin w<sup>th</sup> the hand off hym whyche desyryth as muche to be your's, as you do to have hym.

## II.

## III.

MSS. Lettres de Marie Stuart Reyne d'Ecosse veuve du Roy Franç. II. a Monsieur le Duc de Nemours, &c.

*Au Duc de Nemours.*

**P**AR l'advertisement que jay eu dailieurs les anglois ont bien fait mention de l'amitie que la Royne d'angleterre

ma sœur me porte ce que elle ma fait entendre par tant docasions que ie nen veulx ou ose plus doubter et iespere bien que elle men fera quelque plus seure desmonstiation si nous voions ce que iay difere pour ceste annee pour etre trop advancee maye ie matends di reconvrer lautre quoyquil en soit ie me seuts obligee a vous du bien que me souhaitez.

*Au Duc de Nemours.*

**M**ON cousin mestant permis meinte. nant ce que iavois il i a long temps desiray cestoit de fayre mon devoir vers le Roye la Royne et tous messieurs mes bons amys et parans du nombre des quels ie vous ay tousiours tenu et trouvee des prinsipaulx ie nay voulu faillir de vous fayre ce mot pour vous prier de donner credit a ce porteur qui vous declarera locasion de son voiage et lestat de mes affayres tant issi quen mon malheureux pays et pour ce que ie le connois fidelle et doute quel inconvenient pourroit venir aux lettres ie ne les feray plus longues ayns me remetant sur lui a vous fayre ample discours du tout ie vous priray me fayre part de vous nouvelles que ie prie a dieu ettre tous jours aussi bonnes que les scauries souhayter et apres vous amiou besay les mains ie feray fin avoir.

De Winkfield ce ix de Juin,  
vo<sup>re</sup> tre-affec. bon Cousine  
MARIE.

## IV.

EXTRACT from MANUSCRIPT BOOK, No. 7834, in the MANUSCRIPT CATALOGUE.

A booke contayninge the most singulare secrets in the arte of distillation, whearby is easily brought to pass things of great moment, wh<sup>ch</sup> are obscuerey set down by learned auethors of divers nations and tongs: but hear interpreted and layd open to the views of my much honored frende, and therefor caled hidden secrets revealed.

*By Robert Walemysley, P.M. a.d. 1609.*

To the right worshipful and much honored knyght Sirr Barnard Greenville, grace, mercy and peace, in oure Lord Jesus.

**U**NDoubtedly God hath created medicins to tak away the gout, palsy, dropsie, quartan fevers, and other diseasis, which the trop of vulgar phisitions do iudg incurable, but the caus whi phisitions know them not: is, first ther impieties and infidelitis; for the litill regard ther neighbours—next is ther absolut negligens in searctching the wondrous works of God and secrets of



of natur. How can they seek after the wonderous secrets of his works: wch believe him not to be or know him not; or littl care to know him? so that they have a voluble tong: it is sufficient for them, unto title and to grace ther pompe. They should hurt ther tender hands with cools, if they should seartch the secrets of nature: it sufficeth them to wast and consume all ther time and adg in cavillations and contentions in words. O! blind mortall men! do we not know that we ought rather to seek the truth of the cause, then the ornament of speatch? This is most true, nothing is so contrary to the rules of true philosophie, as that wch savoureth of unioyntedness and hanti proud speatch; and for this cause Philosophi presents herself naked apparent on all parts; she caryeth all under the eyes subject to judgment; she shewes her self playnly. Cicero doth not requier elequens in a philosopher, mutch les Celsus in phisick: but that it may manifest the truth of things and excellencies of doctrine, it is our duties rather to have our minds well composed, then our words curiously adorned: to provide rather that reason err not, then speatch; and yet elequens, a gift of God given by the same spirit that prophesis healing, and the gift of tongs are, but it must be but the handmayd of truth.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

OF all the labours incident to the editor of a newspaper, there is none that more interests the public, or for the due execution of which he ought to be more strictly responsible, than dramatic and theatrical criticism. In the details of news and politics, he is obliged, in some respect, \*to adhere to accounts received; and his opinions and observations are universally known not to be his own, but those of the party under whose banners he is enlisted. If he announce falsehoods, retail absurdities, or reason extravagantly, all is set down to his employers, whom it is perfectly understood he must obey, or lose their patronage. It is also notorious, that these patrons themselves occasionally condescend to write, and that, not being broken into the trammels of newspaper composition, their productions are often crude and absurd; but they are sacred, and dare not be touched by the profane hand of their servile editor, whose business is only to extol to the skies, in which he is assisted by the writer's po-

litical friends. The public, however, are little influenced by either these rhapsodies, or those of the editor himself. Almost every man attaches himself to one party or other; and as the most preposterous statements and dogmas will be swallowed, if of the favorite side; so, if an angel were to write on the reverse, his facts, arguments, and eloquence, would be unavailing. A reader of the *Post* or *Courier*? will not be convinced by the statements, however ingenious, of the *Chronicle* or *Statesman*; nor will the boldest assertions of the former journals, find credence with the admirers of the latter.

But, although, as already observed, every man thinks decidedly with the party he has espoused, yet, unless he be a professed politician, or personally interested in the success of his party, he is apt to lose a relish for the everlasting routine of political discussion: when he takes a newspaper into his hand, he rather looks for something to amuse him, than the repetition of what has become like a course of physic; and, among the first of such articles, he eagerly examines the theatrical intelligence. The reports of a new play, or a new performer, interest him more than those of an engagement in Spain or Portugal, or of a debate in the House of Lords or Commons. Such being the case, it were to be wished that editors should be a little more circumspect; and, I may be permitted to add, a little more candid, impartial, and adherent to truth, than they frequently are. I do not dispute that they may be, in some degree, subservient to a manager, or that they may be influenced by or against an author or a performer; but here they are not so tied down, but if they chuse they may have a will and opinion of their own, the due and honest exercise of which is of much importance, as they are, in fact, the supreme dictators of the taste of the town.

The theatre is divided into three compartments, pit, boxes, and galleries: but as in politics we have often heard of an influence behind the throne, greater than the throne itself; so here, besides the constitutional divisions of the audience, there is a fourth description of visitors, paramount to all the rest. They in general seat themselves snugly in the boxes; but, on the occasion of a new performance, they pervade the whole house, to give the greater force to their dicta. These are editors and reporters of newspapers,

papers, to secure whose good offices, the managers give them admissions gratuitously for themselves and their friends. "Persons admitted gratis (said the Master of the Rolls in Ireland lately, on determining a case heard before him) are necessary appendages to the manager, and necessary stuffing for a house. Unless they were so admitted, bad acting would go without any applause." Such was the remark of that eminent and acute legal character, who stated, on the same occasion, that "he was early in life an observer of the drama, from the highest point of observation; but as he grew weightier, he descended nearer the stage." Now these gratuitous visitors, under the generalship of the reporters, give laws to all the rest, and decide, whether a play shall enjoy the public applause, or be consigned to damnation. No feelings of compassion will move their callous hearts towards an author who has not the interest or means to insinuate himself into their good graces; or who may perhaps be a formidable rival of those play-makers, whose cause they habitually advocate; and the same is the case with a new candidate who appears on the boards. So that the fate of the new piece, or actor, is pre-determined in the court of criticism before their trial; as has in former times been the practice of judges of the land, especially where culprits were to be tried for offences against the existing government.

In the boxes, it is very unpolite for those who pay to hiss, and almost as much so to applaud; unless it be some sentiment expressive of the loyalty of the day. Besides, persons of fashion are above attending a theatre for the sake of the performance. Their time is more appropriately employed in interrupting it by their tonish chattering, and in the charms of seeing and being seen. The pit, formerly the judgment-seat of criticism, is now filled with "fat and greasy citizens," and their wives and daughters, gaping at the play with the same sort of avidity as the gods themselves; or spruce shopmen, without any opinion of their own, and who are only vociferous when they are taught how to open, as young dogs in a pack wait for the cry of the leaders. The occupiers of the upper regions, in general, are both loud and forward enough to express their honest sentiments; but their opinions are little attended to, except in Pantomime, where they take a decisive lead. There are

certainly in the boxes, and in all parts of the house, from the lowest to the highest, persons who can judge of the merits of the drama; but of these, the great proportion rather chuse to confine their opinion within their own circle, than to testify the same in public by marks of applause or disapprobation.

Thus then it is not wonderful that the aforesaid professional critics, being judiciously stationed in the different parts of the theatre, almost despotically regulate the success of a new piece, or a new player. Sometimes, it is true, they cannot entirely carry this sway; a play is so bad, that the audience show their decided judgment: it is to all appearance condemned to oblivion. But here our critics have another strong hold, they are determined that it shall have its run, the people must be forced to relish it in spite of themselves. While the bills of next day modestly announce its having been "received by an overflowing audience with unanimous and unbounded thunders of applause;" in the reports of the morning papers we find the piece as full of beauties, as on representation it was of trash, and that "the symptoms of dissatisfaction expressed by a few individuals, with an evident hostility to the author, were drowned amidst the plaudits of a judicious audience!" Every day the journalists declaim on the continued and increasing applause which it experiences. The good-natured people who go, cannot but in decency applaud what, they are thus told from all quarters, is and must be applauded; till at length, in the midst of its successful career, the play expires for want of food, its "admiring audiences" having shrunk to nothing.

As to the unbiassed frequenters of the theatre supporting a good piece, against the hisses and clamours of the reporters, and the hostile bands planted in array against it by its adversaries, it is absolutely impossible; and, if the first rate productions of a Shakespeare were to be tried by that ordeal, all their merits would be of no avail. Were a Garrick to appear on the stage with this host of opponents, his most exquisite performance would not obtain for him a second hearing; on the contrary, if a boy come forward, puffed as a prodigy by the newspapers, he will be hailed and extolled as such by the indiscriminating multitude, while the more judicious few see that it would be both unnecessary and ineffec-



tual to attempt prematurely to stop the public delusion.\*

It may appear extraordinary, that the diurnal critics should so well agree as they do, in the sentiments they express; but, when the system is known and considered, the wonder will vanish. The stage is at present occupied by a body of writers, whose talents are of a particular cast, and who have brought the taste of the town to such a standard, that there is little danger of the intrusion of dramatists of a different description; and accordingly, a new play, not built on the present model, has little chance of being received by the managers, and if received, it would certainly be damned by the critics. The managers, authors and critics, therefore, all perfectly understand each other, and combine to lead the public to have their palates pleased only by the style of cookery they set before them. Indeed, the novelties of the day are so much of a character, that I do not despair, in the present high and improving state of mechanics, of seeing them made to any pattern, by a steam-engine, on a construction somewhat similar to a barrel organ.

One advantage our dramatists eminently enjoy, namely, that, besides all the glare and pomp of scenery, dresses, and decoration, they are sure to have their productions well performed, in their most prominent and attractive parts; the characters being drawn expressly to shew the abilities of a Munden, a Faw-

\* This was the case with respect to Master Betty, denominated the young Roscius, and held as superior to any performer of any age. The crowds who pressed to witness with admiration the spouting of this phenomenon, even for two seasons, were inconceivable; and all was the work of the journalists, who, it is well known, had instructions to panegyric him to the skies for a while, and then leave him to his fate. Accordingly, on the third season, his trumpeters lowered their notes, and this modern Phaëton fell from his height, never to rise again. Mr. Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons, much to their credit, absolutely refused to sanction this delusion, by appearing on the stage with the boy. Mr. Cumberland, who was behind the scenes one of the first nights of his performance, exclaimed to those around him, "The damndest humbug I ever saw!" Yet among the higher classes, and those who pretended to critical judgment, young Betty could boast as many names of enthusiastic admirers as, a few years before, young Ireland could of firm believers in the authenticity of the Shakespeare manuscripts.

cett, a Matthews, a Liston, and other drolls of the day; nor, while a Johnstone and an Emery tread the boards, can a new comedy be complete without an Irishman or a Yorkshireman.\* This is evidently a great improvement, in as much as a coat made to measure will always fit better than one made by chance. And as the comic characters just quoted, have all an intimacy with the reporters, the latter cannot well abuse the play without somewhat injuring their friends, the players; unless where they themselves, dissatisfied with their characters, go hand in hand with the critics to damn the piece. As the plays are thus suited to the performers, so also are the sentiments adapted to the times; and the expressions vulgarly denominated *clap-traps*, seldom fail to attract the applause they demand, and not unfrequently give a temporary currency to the whole.†

Thus, theatrical criticism is no difficult task, and can hardly be misunderstood when directed to those pieces and actors which are the rage of the day. But, were a comedy with the merits of a Congreve, a Vanbrugh, or a Farquhar, now to find its way before the tribunal, we should be told, that the dialogue was obsolete, that the wit was altogether unsuitable to the taste of this age, and wanted the point now so happily introduced; that the characters were deficient in colouring, that the plot was mere common-place, and produced none of those surprising situations which invariably captivate the audience in the compositions of a Reynolds, a Lewis, or a Dibdin; that the piece was in every respect unfit for representation, and that, if it possessed any merit, it must be discovered in the closet, should the author

\* It would be unjust to these comedians not to observe, that all of them are qualified for better parts; and that, were mummery not so much encouraged, their performance would better please the judicious.

† The play of *Pizarro*, notwithstanding all the artifice and stage-tricks employed to give it eclat, and all the puffs of all the papers, would never have enjoyed such an immense run, had it not been for some expressions judiciously introduced in Rolla's harangue to his troops, and which never failed to attract the loudest applause, at a time when an excess of loyalty was so much encouraged by the great, as to counteract the less gratifying sentiments of the swinish multitude, and induced Majesty itself to re-visit Drury-lane, after an absence of years.

venture

venture the experiment of publication; but that, on the whole, though the managers and audience should be indulgent enough to let it drag on for a few nights, it would soon be laid on the shelf and forgotten for ever.\*

There is a practice which greatly facilitates the labour of the journalist in this department. The author obligingly sends to the different papers, what he calls the *Plot*. This is highly proper, and equally advantageous to the critic and his readers; because many of the modern dramas are so constructed, that without such a key, the audience would be at a loss to comprehend the business. But although the critic may safely copy this sketch, and also exhibit such beauties as the author, who knows best where to discover them, may point out; yet let him not rashly attempt to improve it, because, the plot being perhaps as incomprehensible to him, as to the rest of the audience, he may, by what he deems improvement, totally pervert the dramatist's meaning. This observation, of course, applies only to those complicated plays with which the stage now teems, containing much a-do about nothing, and of which mystery and obscurity are the chief ingredients. There are pieces, however, that receive abundant plaudits, so very simple as to have no plot at all, their success depending on other aids. Bayes observed, that he deemed a plot of no use but to introduce good things. How much then is that eminent dramatist excelled by those play-wrights of the nineteenth century, who introduce their good things: viz. puns and practical jokes without any plot at all?

Sometimes a newspaper critic is ambitious to excel his cotemporaries, and for that purpose he calls to his aid the remarks of his predecessors in that department, or books of criticism where he finds passages which he thinks may apply to the case before him. Unless he has sense enough not to borrow remarks that are not better than his own, the plagiarism will be easily discovered from the difference of the style. Besides,

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\* An admirable satire on newspaper criticism is to be found in Cumberland's Observer. It is the supposed critique of a daily paper, on Othello, the morning after its first performance, in which this exquisite tragedy is, with great humour, so criticised as to shew how the very best drama may be turned into ridicule.

it is possible that the very parts he steals, may not be new to his readers. A theatrical critic of high celebrity, when Mrs. Billington in 1801, or 1802, made her first appearance at Covent Garden, after her return from the continent, produced a critique on her performance, displaying the musical connoisseur in sublime scientific language. With no little vanity did he ask a friend, who happened to call on him, his opinion of this precious morceau. His visitor unfortunately had been dipping into Burney's History of Music, and no less unfortunately that work was stuck up before his eyes in a book-case. Without saying a syllable, he handed down the volume, and produced the identical passage verbatim, to the no small mortification of the plagiarist, who begged him, for God's sake, to be mute.

It is a shameful indolence in the editors of evening papers, that they seldom or never think it worth their while to give an original criticism; but servilely copy the accounts and opinions of the Times, the Chronicle, the Post, or whatever morning paper their caprice leads them to follow. This is the more inexcusable, as these editors have likewise gratuitous admissions, and the performances take place at the very time of the day when their other professional duties least require their attendance. It must be acknowledged a bore to sit out most new plays; but they should not be altogether above the drudgery which their brethren of the morning journals, or their assistants, are obliged to undergo.

The Sunday papers, with very few exceptions, are guilty of this practice; but they should be more careful than they sometimes are. *Hæd inexpertus loquor*. When I was concerned in a Sunday paper, an old play was advertised for the Saturday evening's entertainment. Knowing well both the play and the actors, I, without going near the theatre, wrote half a column of remarks on its performance. Now although these remarks would probably have been just, had the piece been acted; yet as it had been suddenly changed for something else, my critique had a very awkward appearance to those who were present, or knew the fact. But my observations being perfectly innocent, had no farther bad consequence; whereas a gentleman, now deceased, who conducted another weekly paper, not only fell into a similar error, but made such a virulent and unjustifiable attack on the supposed performance



formance of some of the principal actors of the Drury-lane company, as produced two or three actions of damages, which the proprietor of the Journal was glad to compromise, at the expense of heavy costs, and a handsome sum to the theatrical fund.

Surrey, June 2, 1811.

J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**N enquiry is made in your last Number, page 352, concerning Arthur Collier, and the tracts which he published in defence of the Berkleian hypothesis. All the information I can give upon the subject, is, that Mr. Collier was rector of Longford Magna, near Salisbury, and in 1713, printed an octavo pamphlet of 140 pages, with this title, "*Clavis Universalis: or a New Inquiry after Truth, being a demonstration of the non-existence of an external world.*" Some idea of the work may be formed from the introduction, in which the author says, "The question I am concerned about, is in general this, whether there be any such thing as an external world? And my title will suffice to inform my reader, that the *negative* of this question is the point I am to demonstrate. In order to which, let us first explain the terms. Accordingly, by *world*, I mean whatsoever is usually understood by the terms, *body, extension, space, matter, quantity, &c.* if there be any other word in our English tongue, which is synonymous with all or any of these terms. And now nothing remains but the explication of the word *external*. By this, in general, I understand, the same as is usually understood by the words, *absolute, self-existed, independent, &c.* and this is what I deny of all *matter, body, extension, &c.* Secondly, and more particularly, that by *not independent, not absolutely existent, not external*, I mean and contend for nothing less, than that all *matter, body, extension, &c.* exists in, or in dependence on mind, thought, or perception, and that it is not capable of an existence, which is not thus dependent."

In this pamphlet frequent reference is made to Mallebranche and Morris, but not the slightest allusion to Berkeley's "Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge:" though the first part of this very ingenious work was printed at Dublin, in 1710. I apprehend, however, that Collier was really unacquainted with Berkeley's treatise, since in his *Clavis* he says that he had paused and

deliberated ten years before he came to the resolution of publishing his notions. Yet if Collier is clear of plagiarism, he has not a just claim to originality; the principle which he maintains with metaphysical subtlety being contained in Mr. Morris's "Theory of an Ideal World." I find that one Arthur Collier, of Pembroke College, Oxford, proceeded M.A. July 7, 1670; and another of both these names, of Trinity College, in the same university, took the degree of B.C.L. December 1, 1732, and doctor in the same faculty, April 23, 1737.

Having mentioned the excellent bishop Berkeley, I take this opportunity of remarking upon an assertion in your 27th volume, page 237, that the romance of Gaudenzio di Lucca, was written by Mr. Simon Berington. That book has generally been ascribed to Berkeley, and I have strong reasons for believing that he actually composed it during his residence at Oxford. Be that as it may, no person acquainted with the productions of Berington, can believe for a moment that he was the author of Gaudenzio di Lucca. His principal performance, entitled, "Dissertations on the Mosaic Creation, Deluge, &c." lies now before me, and some reader has written on the first blank leaf, the following note, which expresses very justly, in my opinion, the literary character of Mr. Berington.

"The author of this book was a Romish priest of Shropshire, and a man of great eccentricity of manners, as well as of principles. The reader will perceive by the perusal of this work, that he was very dogmatical, yet superficial, and but little acquainted with the subjects he pretended to elucidate. He attacks the Hutchinsonians with vehemence and scurrility, yet abuses them for their want of candour and good manners. The style of Berington is perplexed, vulgar, and ungrammatical." In addition to this, and to shew what a narrow-minded sciolist Berington was, he adopted and defended in his tenth dissertation, the Tychonian system, in opposition to the Copernican, merely because the papal decree had anathematized the doctrine of the earth's motion round the sun. Of Mr. Berington's elegant diction and profound argumentation upon this subject, take a specimen, and then conclude, if you can, that the mind of such a man could have produced the *Adventures of Gaudenzio di Lucca*. "Our moderns," says he, "take it for granted, and run away with the notion hand over head

head, that it is the earth that moves round the sun *all the while*, and look upon all as ignorant in philosophy who imagine the contrary. But, I say, is it absolutely certain, that the earth is *dancing* round the sun, yearly and hourly? And we ourselves are *whirling head over heels*, at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, at least?"

In opposition to the Copernican doctrine, thus reasons our philosopher, "We have the testimonies of all our senses, at least our eyes and feeling, that the sun moves, and not the earth. We see him rise in the east, and mounting higher every hour. We see the same sun set in the west, though we ourselves *stand stock still*. Now we see him on one side of us; by and by we see he is moved to the other side. If we keep looking towards the east, in the morning he *burns our faces*, in the evening *our backs*, unless we turn ourselves. Nay, in the longest days, we find he almost moves quite round us; yet 'tis we, forsooth, that move all the while, though we stand stock still. Nay, though in their precarious supposition, we should be *whirling headlong* from west to east, yet we don't perceive that we move round upon our heels, to make the sun appear to go quite round us, as he almost does in the longest days. Again, we set up marks, we erect dials and gnomons in all positions, to shew and measure his motions; yet we must suppose that the dials and gnomons move all the while, not the sun; yet these remain motionless, not only by all our senses, but by all the *experiments* we can make; and this in all parts of the world at all times." *Dissertations on the Mosaical Creation*, page 370, 8vo. 1751.

We here see that this book was printed some years after the appearance of Gaudenzio di Lucca, and consequently when the author's mind ought to have been improved, and his style polished. Instead of this he writes upon an astronomical subject, with the ignorant presumption of a clown, who judges only by his senses, and who arrays his coarse ideas in language suited to the meridian of the kitchen or the stable. Now if after this any one can believe that the writer of such nonsensical ribaldry upon a philosophical argument, was the author of Gaudenzio di Lucca, he may carry his credulity farther and ascribe to the same accomplished and vigorous mind, "Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher."

Pancras, May 3, 1811. J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOSE who have resided any length of time in a cyder country, and know the value of the apple tree to the farmer, and at how little expence it is cultivated, must wonder that the growth of it, in sufficient abundance for producing cyder, should be confined to two or three of our counties. It is certainly possible that the soil of those selected counties may be more peculiarly suited to its culture than the rest of England; though, when one observes the cultivation of it extended up to the very borders of one county, and there stopping short, while in the adjoining county it is wholly neglected, one cannot but suppose that some accidental circumstance, rather than any peculiarity of soil, must, originally, have thus circumscribed its growth. Yet, however, it is certain that there are soils which are very unfavorable to the growth of apple trees, and in which, though they may thrive for a while, they will seldom attain that age and maturity, without which their produce will never be sufficient to reward either the gardener or the farmer for the trouble and expence of rearing them. I believe it is principally where gravel lies at a little distance from the surface of the earth that the apple tree droops; and therefore, where that soil prevails, it is loss of labor to plant it in the ordinary manner, for though it grows healthily and well until the sap-root reaches the gravel, yet the moment it does reach it, the tree begins to decay, ceases to bear in any abundance, and becomes fit only for firewood. This happens very soon in many places. I remember a gentleman, who resided in the neighbourhood of Brentford, telling me that he had tried every method used in the cyder countries (where he had long resided) to rear apple-trees in his grounds, and had applied them to almost every species of the tree, but that owing, as he supposed, to the unfavorable nature of the soil, all his endeavors had failed; and that of all the trees he had planted, (and he had planted many) not a single one thrived. Here, where the soil is I believe of pretty nearly the same kind, the same thing takes place, and I believe equal difficulty occurs in rearing these trees wherever the soil is of the nature I have described: and probably there may be other soils besides gravel, equally unsuited to the cultivation of the apple-tree. But this impediment to the growth of these trees does not appear



pear to me to be incapable of removal, though some trouble and expence would undoubtedly attend it. By ascertaining the depth to which the sap-root of the apple-tree usually runs, and the breadth to which its other roots usually spread, and the description of soil which is best adapted to its culture\*, and then excavating the earth to a corresponding depth and breadth, and filling up the cavity with the proper soil, and planting the tree in the centre of it, the impediment might be removed, and thus every one of our counties would become capable of producing cider. It is true, that to form an orchard in this manner, would at first occasion a considerable expence; but the expence, once incurred, would never afterwards need to be repeated, and the produce of the trees, when they began to bear, would soon repay it with abundant interest; particularly when it is recollected that the home-close of a farmhouse, when planted as an orchard, remains as fit for the purposes to which it was before applied as if the trees had never been planted in it; and that therefore the profit produced by the cider made from the apples, would be a clear and considerable addition to the former annual value of the close. To gardens especially, and particularly to the gardens of gentlemen, where expence is seldom put in competition with the attainment of a desired object, the plan I have proposed is peculiarly adapted; and it might be applied to other trees requiring a particular soil, as well as the apple-tree.

Kentish-Town,  
May 13th, 1811.

H.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

CONCEIVING that correct accounts of the principles and practices of religious sects will be deemed of some importance, and relying on that impartiality which distinguishes the *Monthly Magazine*, I am induced to hope that the following observations will find a place in its next number.

A paper having recently appeared under the signature of "Verus," on the

\* I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents for information on these two points, viz. the depth to which the sap-root of the apple-tree commonly extends, and the soil in which it best thrives.

Church Government of the Quakers, which contains many palpable misrepresentations; it is my intention, by publishing correct statements, to endeavour to efface the erroneous impression which many persons must have contracted in consequence.

This writer introduces his observations with an affected candour, and apparent concern for the real interest of the society in question; but very little penetration is requisite to discover, from the context, that it is his design to throw an odium on that religious body. He then charges its members with an avaricious disposition, with a spirit prone to bigotry, and with a contempt for learning. Supposing that these unamiable traits had place in reality, and that they were attributable, as is insinuated, to the discipline of the society being conducted by a comparatively small body, whose proceedings are veiled in profound secrecy, even to the generality of the members, whence would the latter become contaminated? Surely some communication of improper principles must take place before injurious effects could arise. But these accusations are unfounded, since they are exploded by the more liberal members of the community, and sufficiently refuted by Clarkson, who, indeed, states it as his opinion, that the society has not hitherto been adequately attentive to the literary education of its members, but admits that respectable schools are on the increase. Is this a proof that the quakers "look with a jealous eye on science and literature."

It is asserted, "that the really-effective part of the government of the society is exercised by the select meetings." I would observe *en passant*, that this is an improper term not to be found in the official publications of the discipline of the quakers. On the more important question it will be sufficient to quote a passage from the author I have before appealed to, which will serve to place the subject in its true light. "Of the ministers and elders it may be observed, that it is their duty to confine themselves wholly to the exhortation of one another for good. They can make no laws like the ancient synods, and other convocations of the clergy, nor dictate any article of faith. Neither can they meddle with the government of the church. The quakers allow neither ministers nor elders, by virtue of their office, to interfere with their discipline. Every pro-

position of this sort must be determined upon by the yearly meeting, or by the body at large."\*

Even on the chief point upon which this writer's arguments rest, that "the members of the select meeting are self-elected," I shall prove him to have misstated the fact. By consulting either the work which I have just quoted, or the abstract of the discipline of the society, published under the title of "Yearly Meeting Minutes," he will find that the elders are appointed by the recommendation of the monthly meeting, sanctioned by the approval of the quarterly meeting. Here we discover the tottering foundation of that structure which Verus has raised, of that which has furnished him with a topic for his exordium, of that on which he has introduced poetical quotation, and descanted throughout with so much complacency. I would farther observe that the proceedings of the meetings of ministers and elders are not so studiously concealed as is represented, since the queries proposed at these meetings, with other information respecting their functions, may be found in the "Yearly Meeting Minutes."

George Fox is charged by "Verus" with entertaining superstitious notions. On this head candour would have pointed out to him the difference which has taken place on such subjects, between the ideas of the present age and that in which G. F. lived. But I cannot conceive, that this circumstance is calculated to detract from his merit, in having established a discipline which has been defended by many persons of real ability and learning, and a system, of the peaceable tendency of which the unprejudiced of different denominations have so frequently testified their approbation.

The society is advised to adopt the mode of ballot instead of the means at present pursued of deciding on the subjects which claim its attention. This proposition I was scarcely prepared to expect even from "Verus." When it is considered that on such occasions every member is allowed to speak his sentiments, and that during a series of years unanimity has been preserved; would it not be folly to introduce a practice which could only serve to foment opposition? How much more consonant is the method now adopted with the seriousness of the subject discussed, with

that spirit of Christian charity which ought ever to pervade a religious assembly. And surely there can be no reason to apprehend unpleasant consequences from that deference to age and experience, to which allusion has been made.

Considering the nature of his materials, "Verus" has certainly proceeded to the accomplishment of his design with very plausible effect. It is not therefore my intention to deny him the praise of ingenuity; but I would press upon his serious consideration the necessity of procuring accurate information before he again arraigns the conduct of any sect; since this alone will enable him to adopt with propriety the appellation he has assumed.

DEFENSOR.

Leominster, 5mo. 15, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I TRUST your correspondent in the Monthly Magazine for last month, who wishes information on the effects of vegetation on the air, may receive the desired knowledge from the following simple experiment, which I believe to have been practised so repeatedly as to leave no doubt of the results.

If in a receiver filled with air rendered incapable of supporting animal life or combustion, (having been decomposed in its passage through the lungs of an animal,) be placed a sprig of mint, and thus exposed to the action of light, it will in a few hours be so completely altered (by the power of vegetation) as to be restored to a similar state it was in at the time it was first inhaled. The reason is this: atmospheric air is a chemical combination of gases, principally oxygen and nitrogen. In the passage of the air (when we breathe) through the lungs, it imparts its oxygen to the arterial blood, and is thrown out again at the mouth in the state of nitrogen and carbonic acid gas; part of the oxygen having, as before stated, entered into the composition of the arterial fluid, whilst the other, uniting with the carbon of the blood is thrown off in the state of carbonic acid gas; the nitrogen, by its superior levity, ascends whilst the carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, falling by its gravity (being the heaviest gaseous body known) is received by the vegetable organs of respiration, and there depositing its carbon it is evolved again; and the air thus freed in the vegetable from its carbon, is again fit for breathing. So we see the fluid that is rendered, by having passed through

\* "Portraiture of Quakerism," by T. Clarkson, M.A.—Vol. ii. p. 273.



the lungs, not only useless, but even highly prejudicial to the animal economy, has been by the action of the vegetable, again rendered pure. This is the process and effect of vegetation, not in one particular plant, but through the whole of nature—Not but some plants may exude effluvia pernicious to the animal economy; but fortunately they are extremely rare. I have no knowledge of any in this kingdom. An instance of one is related, said to exist in the East Indies, whose baneful effects extend to a considerable distance.

The medicinal properties of plants are to be extracted only by different processes, such as infusion, distillation, &c. Products often of the most opposite qualities are obtained from the same plant by varying the treatment. Thus, from a highly poisonous plant is procured the cassava bread of the American Indians and the tapioca of Commerce. In the communication of Dr. Sims last month, is related another instance. The leaves of the stramonium are unquestionably, as I have witnessed, highly useful in asthma; but it appears the effect of the seed and wood are quite different. The nightshade, a well known poison if eaten, I never found to affect the air, although growing in considerable quantities: the aroma or vegetable substance, is little known; it appears generally to be obtained in the essential oil.

In answer to your correspondent on the analysis of soils; I should presume in many instances the substitution of nitro-muriatic acid, for muriatic may be found useful; but I submit to that gentleman's consideration, whether his apprehensions of a false result being obtained are not groundless; it appears to me that if the iron is already so far saturated with oxygen as to be insoluble in the acid, it cannot gain weight in the process of destroying the vegetable matter by fire.

Supposing the steel ball suspended in the manner an Amateur in Philosophy describes, its vibrations would be stopped from the following causes:—1st. Although the magnetic powers might at first be adjusted with the greatest accuracy, the adjustment from the nature of the attractive fluid would be quickly destroyed.—2dly. Were the pendulum suspended according to the most approved mechanical principles, there would still remain a portion of friction sufficient to impede and eventually stop its action.—3dly. The force of gravity would be greatest, and the

tendency of the pendulum to a state of inaction, greatest at that point where the small power of the magnets would be exerted to counteract each other; viz. the midway of an arc of a circle, the centre of which would be the point of the pendulum's suspension.

J. BENNETT.

Greenwich, May 13, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*Facts relating to ADMIRAL PATTON, having a reference to the CENSURES of a REVIEW upon his "NATURAL DEFENCE of an INSULAR EMPIRE."*

THE work of a professional man upon a professional subject, where judgment and opinion are submitted to public consideration, may be expected to produce an influence proportioned to the professional character of its author. The art of depreciating such a work will consist in the endeavour to lessen the professional credit and estimation of its author with the public.

The review opens its censures upon the Natural Defence of an Insular Empire, by ridiculing clubs of old naval officers meeting frequently together to extol the navy of their day, and depreciate the present; not one word of which will bear the smallest reference to Admiral Patton's habits and occupations.

The reviewer seems to have been supplied with a list of the naval services in which Admiral P. was engaged, which is accurate as far as it goes, but it is not complete; and it omits what was most essential to establish the admiral's claim to attention upon the subject of discriminating the views, the wishes, the merits, the intentions, and the proper management of seamen, which facts will specify.

In the list given of naval services, where Admiral P. was present, the taking of the Havannah is omitted, where he was made a lieutenant; and Sir Hyde Parker's action off the Dogger Bank, where he commanded a frigate, and discovered one of the enemy's ships, which was sunk in the night, and brought her pennant to the admiral.

The reviewer states a circumstance to prove the impartiality of the admiralty in conferring favours, in an instance which had Admiral P. himself for its object, when he was in the station of a commander, by appointing him to the temporary command of a ninety gun ship, on a service of importance. This certainly was the case, and before this appointment

ment took place, the admiral commanding at Portsmouth, had given him an acting commission for the same ship. These circumstances seem to infer a confidence at that time placed in his professional qualifications. But the reviewer does not mention an important occurrence which took place on this occasion. When at sea, the crew of this ninety gun ship actually mutinied. Capt. Patton took the instant means to quell this mutiny, had the ringleaders secured, summoned the ship's company upon deck, explained his orders, the nature of their crime, and the tendency of their disobedience, and then ordered exemplary punishment to be inflicted. Discipline was hereby completely established; and before he quitted his command, he received strong marks of attachment from the ship's company. About this time (the close of the American war) several mutinies took place in line of battle ships: let the reviewer enquire the result of those mutinies, and whether discipline or mutiny was triumphant!

There was an obvious cause for this tendency to mutiny in the navy at that time, traced by Capt. Patton to the peculiar hardships in the situation of the first order of seamen in the king's ships. Upon the renewal of the war, the same causes produced the same effects, or rather the causes and the effects were aggravated. The difference between complete and incomplete seamen is unknown to landmen, and not always sufficiently attended to by professional men.

Upon this subject Lord Nelson seems to acknowledge the acquisition of experience, in a voyage he made to the West Indies in a trading ship\*. It is in the merchant service that the merits of a

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\* The following is an extract from his own Memoir of his Services, in his Life lately published. "But this business with Spain being accommodated, I was sent in a West India ship, &c. with Mr. John Rathbone, who had formerly been in the navy in the Dreadnought with Capt. Suckling.—From this voyage I returned to the Triumph at Chatham, in July 1772, and if I did not improve in my education, I came back a practical seaman, with a horror of the Royal Navy, and with a saying then constant with the seamen: "After the most honour, forward the better man!" The better man meant the better seaman. His lordship adds, "It was many weeks before I got in the least reconciled to a man of war, so deep was the prejudice rooted." This illustrates the ideas of practical seamen.

complete seaman are fully recompensed in time of war: besides very high wages, if he be sober he is almost certain of attaining the station of a mate; and if otherwise qualified, that of a master. From receiving very high wages, and the prospect of these advantages, such men are forcibly taken by the impress (they never enter voluntarily) into the navy, to be put upon a footing with inferior seamen. These were the circumstances that influenced the opinion of Capt. Patton, who apprehended, from what he knew and observed, that the common sufferings of so many men, wrested from better situations, debarred from higher prospects, confined to ships under military discipline, and withheld from ever seeing their families or relations, might produce some shock disastrous to the British fleet. Strongly impressed with this apprehension, he drew up a memorial upon the subject, pointed out the danger, and suggested the remedy; which was to give complete or prime seamen encouragement in the navy fully equal to what they received in the merchant service, by adequately raising the wages of such stations and situations as complete seamen alone could fill, and which could not be occupied by inferior seamen. This and other indulgencies, which would attach them to the service, would remove all cause for discontent in them, and prove an absolute security against mutiny in his majesty's ships, because the prime seamen are always the leading characters on ship-board.

This memorial was presented to the first lord of the admiralty, and to the minister, two years before the general mutiny took place: but it was disregarded;—and no wonder, for there was not another professional man who had the same view of the subject. In the language of the reviewer, Capt. Patton was then held, as Admiral Patton is now considered by him, to be a croaker. Time, however, brought forth the dreadful event he had predicted, which his discernment, or his attention to circumstances overlooked by other professional men, enabled him to foresee. It was then acknowledged that his rejected memorial had proved prophetic. Had that memorial been attended to, and the means used which were there pointed out for attaching prime seamen to the service, how much would the nation have gained? what a waste of money would have been saved, which has been uselessly, because indiscriminately, applied! The



The prime seamen, who have been the cause, would have proved the security against mutiny.

Of the unparalleled mutiny which took possession of the British fleet at Spithead, this primary class of seamen were unquestionably the first movers and the sole conductors. Such men never can be satisfied when only put upon a footing with inferior or incomplete seamen; who are not their peers on shipboard, either in their own estimation, or in that of the ship's company. The general rise of seamen's wages has failed of giving the intended satisfaction, it recompensed inferior seamen beyond their deserts, but was inadequate to the services and the merits of prime seamen, upon whom the peculiar excellence of the British navy depends.

The desideratum for ensuring to the state the services of the navy, is to attach these men, without whom your ships cannot act; the hardship of whose situation, under the present compulsory system, in case of a peace supervening, without adequate encouragement to them, may drive many of them from their native country to strengthen the future fleets of our enemies. Such are the sentiments and apprehensions of Admiral Patton upon this subject, which render him anxious to avert evils which he regards as pregnant with destruction to Britain.

The quarterly reviewer, in his account of Admiral P. states that he commanded a short time at Deal. Mr. Pitt at that time being out of administration, resided in that neighbourhood, and became personally acquainted with Admiral P. When he returned to the station of prime minister, the Admiral's command at Deal was interrupted by his nomination as one of the lords of the admiralty by Lord Melville. In the conduct of this able statesman at the head of the admiralty, the reviewer finds occasion to confute Admiral P.'s opinion, that professional knowledge was requisite for the direction of naval affairs, from a measure adopted by his lordship, which produced an effect decidedly and importantly advantageous to Britain, by supplying ships upon a great emergency, in the short period of a few months, for which the usual mode of repair would have required as many years; this happy effect was produced by having recourse to the plan suggested by Mr. Snodgrass for refitting ships expeditiously and securely; whose merit in this discovery is beyond all

praise! This is certainly true, and to this expedient, which Lord Melville directed to be carried into execution without the intermediation of the Navy Board, to avoid protraction or delay, twenty-two line of battle ships were rapidly equipped to join the British fleets at sea; and thereby the fleets under Sir Robert Calder and Lord Nelson were sufficiently reinforced to engage and defeat the enemy, in the great and important victories obtained by those distinguished admirals.

In this statement, the discernment, the promptitude, and decision of Lord Melville, by which so eminent a service was rendered to his country, is most justly praised. But the following statement of facts ought also to be made known. The person who informed Lord Melville of Mr. Snodgrass's plan of refitting ships, was Admiral Patton; to every other person at the Admiralty it was unknown. He extracted the passages from the work, to render it intelligible to Lord Melville, and urged its adoption; and he also recommended to his lordship to issue his own immediate orders for carrying this service into execution; upon which the success of the measure so greatly depended. In mentioning this service, the reviewer has brought forward an occurrence, which places the professional knowledge and judgment of Admiral P. in a point of view that will not correspond with the impression his review of "The Defence of an Insular Empire" is calculated to produce. It ought also to be further known, in justice to the motives which actuated Admiral P.'s conduct, that upon the change of administration taking place, which put Lord Grey (then Lord Howick) at the head of the Admiralty; Admiral P. waited upon him, to inform his lordship of the advantage derived from the adoption of Mr. Snodgrass's expeditious plan for refitting ships, and presented him with the extracts, to render it intelligible without professional knowledge.

The Catamaran enterprize, the reviewer must now be informed, was undertaken without any of the naval lords having been consulted. When it was at last referred to their consideration and judgment, they decidedly disapproved of it, in consequence of which it was not carried into execution. These are facts. The inference of this reviewer upon this subject, will not apply to Admiral Patton, I do not suppose that the Stone Expedient had

had Lord St. Vincent's approbation; but upon this subject I have no information.

These are the points of animadversion in the Review, respecting Admiral P. which required the illustration of facts to invalidate misapprehension and misrepresentation. As I write from recollection, there may be others: but these I think sufficient to illustrate Admiral Patton's superior professional knowledge and merits and his patriotic motives, in the ardent desire he has to secure to Britain, against the united naval world, the superiority of her fleets, upheld by the voluntary services of unequalled seamen, conducted by brave and skilful officers, and directed by maritime proficiency and judgment.

The reviewer wishes to represent Admiral Patton as a croaker and projector, whose opinions ought to be disregarded. But, upon this occasion, it must be remarked that his croaking rests upon the same foundation with his anticipation of the mutiny in the fleet, contrary to the judgment even of professional men. God forbid that the reality of his representations should again be demonstrated by the occurrence of the events he wishes to avert, from the obstinacy of undiscerning confidence, secure in the want of information. Upon this subject the solidity of his conclusions has been fully demonstrated. His despair of influencing the rulers of the state to remedy the defect, which has already so nearly brought the navy to ruin, by the occurrence of a general mutiny, has induced him to offer his opinions to the public, and finally to refer his statement of the situation of the navy to the good sense of the nation.

Among the arts used by the same critic, to create a prejudice against Admiral P. it is proper to advert to a most uncandid perversion of Admiral P.'s genuine sentiments of the military force of this country, under every denomination, whose zeal and gallantry deserve every praise he could bestow, which he literally meant as he expressed. How the reviewer could pervert this into a sneer, his intentions must explain.

The facts specified in the foregoing statement, were derived from Admiral Patton, but not upon the present occasion. I am perfectly assured of their truth, and I state them without his knowledge or participation. I am uncertain how far he may approve of this explicit publication, but I think that justice to him and justice to the public, require that all the circumstances illustrative of

his merits and motives, should, upon the present occasion, be made fully known.

R. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,*

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of your publication, I met with a passage in your last number, upon which I beg leave to offer some remarks. In a piece intituled, "A Mémoire of John Fransham," the writer observes, of a period in his life, that "Fransham was now acquiring, or rather exercising, a marked detestation against the christian religion. This was much the fashion of the time. At the court of George the Second, the literature of infidelity was not frowned down." Whether this is meant as an oblique reflection upon the court of George the Third, I do not pretend to say. The writer by his manner, however, seems to think that it was an excellency of the former reign. I am as much an enemy of persecution as the writer, though I do not think it is for the advantage of any state to encourage infidelity. The effects of it upon the moral and political state of nations, has been such, as to furnish a warning to all who wish well to their country. The literature of infidelity was not "frowned down" in the court of Charles the Second, the cause or consequence of which was, that it was the most profligate of any court recorded in the British annals, to say nothing of its intolerance in matters of religion. But the writer proceeds, "It was thought to diminish the certainty and authority of theologians, and thus their asperities and persecutions." In proportion as infidelity prevails, it will naturally diminish the certainty and authority of theologians in the minds of sceptics; but if the remark is intended against christianity itself, facts do not confirm it. Christianity has suffered nothing from that examination which has been excited by deistical writers, and the generality of theologians have not felt the ground, upon which Christianity stands, less firm from the strictest investigation; nor consequently is their certainty or authority diminished, among those who have given it an impartial consideration. With respect to the asperities and persecutions of theologians, it certainly is desirable that they should be diminished, wherever they prevail; but whether the prevalence of infidelity would diminish these evils, is rather a doubtful question. Avowed deists and  
atheists



atheists have seldom possessed the civil power; but in those few instances in which they have obtained it, their liberality towards those who differed from them, has not appeared to any great advantage. Where has there appeared a more violent spirit of persecution than in France, when the civil power fell into the hands of avowed unbelievers? On the other hand, we may confidently appeal to the New Testament to decide whether a zeal for Christianity, as there represented, would promote a spirit of persecution or not. To diminish the asperities and persecutions of theologians, it is not necessary to abandon Christianity, but to understand and obey its dictates.

But the writer assumes a bolder tone, in speaking of the supposed influence of infidelity upon the literary and military characters. "Inasmuch," says he, "as it unlocks the chambers of pleasure and banishes the fear of death." By the kind of pleasure here meant, we are led to understand, those pleasures which Christianity prohibits; while it allows all the sober, temperate, and innocent, enjoyments of life; and therefore the passage seems to intimate that infidelity takes off the restraints which religion lays upon our propensity to excess in the indulgence of animal appetite, drunkenness, debauchery, &c. &c. and therefore confers a benefit upon mankind. A shocking idea, but it appears to be the consequence of the writer's mode of expression. "And banishes the fear of death." If a man can persuade himself that there is no future state, no day of retribution beyond the grave, it may, indeed, diminish the fear of death, to such characters; but even then, annihilation is what nature dreads, and death is far from being regarded with indifference. It is not easy, however, for an infidel to be so established; the fear of death has often discovered itself in all its horrors, when the unbeliever has apprehended its near approach; this is said, by an eye-witness, to have been the case with Volney, when crossing one of the lakes of North America, in a violent storm. But, respecting the military, does infidelity render soldiers more fearless of death in an engagement, and thus more brave? What facts the writer could bring to prove it I know not. But there are many instances of the most cool and steady courage in military men, who have most seriously believed the Gospel. Such were Colonels Gardiner and Blackader formerly.

And in the present day it is well known, that there are military men, both officers and common soldiers, who give the best evidence of their firm and serious faith in the Gospel, who have not been exceeded in courage, when exposed to the utmost danger of death, by any of their comrades, who have perhaps affected to despise them as enthusiasts. It is further said that infidelity "bestows frankness, strengthens the vigour, and enlarges the dominion of the intellect." I think the author is peculiarly unfortunate in the mention of *frankness*, as the effect of infidelity, when it is so well known that many of the most celebrated unbelievers have been guilty of the meanest dissimulation, in disguising their principles by a pretended belief in revealed religion. Thus Morgan professed himself a Christian in those very writings in which he labours to destroy Christianity. Voltaire, in a letter, still extant, requested his friend D'Alembert to tell a direct falsehood by denying that he was the author of the Philosophical Dictionary. D'Alembert in his answer informed him, that he had told that falsehood. Voltaire also solemnly professed to believe in the Catholic Religion, although, at the same time, he doubted the existence of a God. Collins, though he denied the truth of christianity, qualified for a civil office by partaking of the Lord's supper. Shaftesbury did the same. Yet such men as these are continually declaiming against the hypocrisy of priests. In short, whatever may be the "vigour or enlargement of intellect," of which infidels may boast, they have no reason to take the praise of it exclusively to themselves, so long as Christians can claim such men as Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Locke, and Sir William Jones, as the avowed, steady, and consistent, professors of christianity.

John Fransham, according to the memoir, was certainly a man of talents, industry, and learning; but it is to be lamented that he should employ them as he did. Had he impartially examined the New Testament, the only standard by which to judge of the religion of Jesus; he could not have considered Christianity and cruelty as synonymous terms. It must be attributed to prejudice or malignity, that he should entertain such an idea, merely because some, who call themselves christians, but neither regard nor understand Christianity, are cruel.

May 9, 1811,

CHRISTIANUS.  
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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WISH through the medium of your extensively circulated miscellany, to submit to the public some general remarks upon a subject, which now deservedly engages much of their attention.

Stimulated by numerous faults or misfortunes in the management of our affairs, and by accumulating burdens and calamities painful and oppressive to all classes of the people, an apparently large portion of the community again loudly demands a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament.

That the state of the representation is partial and defective, can hardly be disputed. According to just theory, a body professedly representing the nation ought to be constituted by the suffrage of all persons having an interest in the state, as contributing directly at least towards its support, and not incapacitated by crimes, &c. from exercising their rights. Upon a purely rational principle, it would perhaps be difficult to justify the practice of allowing any person to have more than one vote, as for freeholds in several counties, or in the capacity of freeholder and member of a corporate town. Equally indefensible it appears in theory to be, that any towns should be privileged as such to return members to Parliament. All, it seems, ought to be chosen upon one uniform and equitable principle by counties or other districts. But there is a most important maxim in politics, which I trust all zealous advocates of reform will keep in view;—that very great or sudden changes in the institutions of a state are always attended with danger, generally with mischief, and sometimes with the dissolution, for a time at least, of the bonds of society. I hope that in the very moderate plan now generally countenanced, which only seeks, I believe, to annihilate the rotten boroughs, giving the right of voting in towns to all householders paying taxes, and in counties to copyholders, as well as freeholders, to a certain annual amount, and transferring to populous towns and counties a number of members equal to the number which had been returned from the boroughs disfranchised;—its promoters are influenced by this maxim, and do not limit their demands, because they despair at present of obtaining more.

In the consideration of our subject, however, the first thing that claims our attention is the ultimate object of a re-

form. This doubtless is, to fill the House of Commons with men who, if they are not exactly the representatives of the whole nation, shall be disinterested, intelligent, and actuated by patriotic and virtuous principles. To a British parliament composed of such men, no good administration would object; and with such a body, by whatever means they were chosen, all real friends of reform would be satisfied. A House of Commons composed of men of this description, would use unremitting vigilance and activity to promote the domestic interests, and secure the domestic welfare of the country. Their foreign policy would have no other object. They would establish a system of provision for the poor, and a code of criminal jurisprudence, not unworthy of an enlightened age. They would watch over the national morals, cause the rudiments of knowledge to be every where disseminated, give the utmost encouragement to useful science, arts, and literature, and endeavour so to govern that the necessities and even the simple comforts of life might abound in the cottage of industry wherever situated, or by whomsoever inhabited. They would not be misled by the delusions of ambition, revenge, or military glory. Peace they would strenuously cultivate, as one of the foundation-stones essential to the superstructure of national happiness. In addition to the arguments against war which humanity suggests, in addition to every familiar objection; they would feel and urge as another motive for deprecating this scourge of mankind, that by its burdens it depresses the people, while so long as they can bear those burdens it exalts the executive government.

But is a large number of men of this description, and also disposed and fitted for the station of a British senator, to be found? Alas my country! who will answer in the affirmative, and give demonstration or conviction of the fact? To rail against public profligacy and prejudice, would tend to no good purpose; but let us look the real state of things fairly in the face.

The question then occurs, whether by the proposed reform in our representation, we should introduce into our House of Commons, a large number of independent and upright men? More independence, at least of individuals or of government, we should certainly secure, and probably a little more patriotism and integrity.

More



More men of generally virtuous principles, or of brilliant talents, would not, I apprehend, be added. The absence of imposing talents, however, we should have no cause to regret, if their place was supplied by plain sound sense; but virtue, public and private, is an essential requisite to a useful public character. It appears still that the alteration would, to a certain extent, be beneficial; and the purchase of seats in parliament, or the appointment by government, by peers, or by commoners, of persons to fill them, is an opprobrium which no language can exaggerate.

I am reluctant to repress ardour in a good cause. I desire indeed, that such a temperate plan of reform as has been mentioned, may be pursued until it is effected; not pursued however with a passionate warmth which, at the expence of the public tranquillity, would extort by violence what cannot be instantly obtained by reason; but with a firm and patient perseverance, which strives to overcome obstacles by peaceful and conciliatory means, and never deviates nor desists until crowned with success. But while the friends of reform do not relax in their efforts, let them not be too sanguine in their expectations of the beneficial effect of their plans, lest disappointment in this respect, when their object is attained, should excite new and dangerous projects, or a restless desire of change. Men must indeed be individually reformed before society can approach perfection, or government be conducted upon right principles.

In the mode of elections, much of good might, however, be easily effected. A choice by private ballot in towns, parishes, or districts, and in every place at the same time, would at once check corruption, and abolish disorders, odious in themselves, and injurious to the public morals and happiness. Let this object then be above all things pursued, and its attainment will indeed furnish cause for triumph.

No person of candour can doubt that many oppose reform from a sincere apprehension, that, when the door of innovation is opened, we are not certain of our ability to shut it, but that revolution with all its horrors may rush in. Such opponents deserve respect, and even their opinion is above contempt. But with prudent management, an evil so justly to be dreaded may doubtless be averted. The measure ought not to be intemperately prosecuted, nor ungraciously opposed; but considered with

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quiet deliberation, and without eclat be speedily accorded.

Let us be persuaded that so long as we approve the general plan of our political constitution, it is both our duty and our interest to treat every branch of the government with external reverence, notwithstanding our objections to some particulars in their construction, or to some features in their character. The deportment observed towards establishments, will not readily vary with the variations in their purity. Mankind are, and probably ever will be, passively led by habit, and instinctively impressed by names and forms. And it would be a lamentable error to suppose that the ill conduct of members of an excellent establishment would warrant us in destroying or endangering the establishment itself.

I would conclude with the remark, that as a virtuous end will not sanctify vicious means; so neither can a good object be safely and certainly promoted by men of general bad principles.

I. N. H.

May 26, 1811.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE great problem about the liberty of the press may be solved in a very narrow compass. Its perplexity has been occasioned by the want of due discrimination between discussions on abstract and *public* topics and strictures on *private* character. The enemies of free inquiry purposely confound these *distinct* objects, in order to destroy all liberty; and the friends of discussion fall into the snare, and often defend the right of exposing private vices as apparently connected with the general liberty of the public press. Hence, the right to defame private persons being mixed with the right to discuss general public topics, both parties are right, and both at the same time wrong!

When a man, therefore, is tried in a court of law for writing a public-spirited attack on some corrupt measure of an administration, the Judge often exclaims to the Jury in language like the following:—"Gentlemen, if such abominable libels as these are to be suffered, you will not be able to sleep in your beds; your fire-sides will cease to be a sanctuary; and all that is desirable in life, and all that religion teaches us to hold sacred, will lose their protection and security!"—thereby confounding things as opposite as the Antipodes! Such libels as those described, would indeed deserve dif-

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ferent treatment from that which they usually meet with in courts of law; but to confound with them legitimate strictures on any public topic, is like confounding a pick-pocket with a public benefactor. Separate therefore these distinct objects of literary jurisdiction, and all mankind will agree that science, morals, law, religion, politics, economics, and the public measures and conduct of public men cannot be too fully or too freely discussed; but on the other hand, that too heavy a responsibility, and too severe a punishment, cannot well be inflicted on the deliberate, wanton, and malicious, violator of the sanctuary of a man's fire-side and family circle.

There can, nor ought to be, no restrictions in speculative inquiries on abstract subjects, or on topics of a public nature involving public interests, in which every man has a stake in his fortune or posterity, and therefore, as part of the grand jury of the public, he ought to be at liberty to indict and present them through the press. But it would be a mischievous anomaly in jurisprudence, and would tend to disorganize all the social relations, if every man, through the instrumentality of the press, were to be allowed to usurp all the powers of a grand jury, in regard to his neighbours;—if every malicious unprincipled character were to be armed with the powers of an authorised grand jury, and be suffered publicly to indict and put on his defence every other man whose superior virtues were the objects of his envy or hatred!

Private vices, when they exist, are properly cognizable only before the tribunal of a man's friends and family; they are alone within the jurisdiction of his own conscience, of his religion, and of his Maker; but, if they ever become the instruments of public wrongs, they are then cognizable before a legal tribunal, and punishable according to the enormity of their effects.

It is a monstrous doctrine therefore to confer on an anonymous or malignant writer, the province of a grand jury, and to expect one who has been slandered, and who seeks redress at law, to prove that the slander is in every sense false. It ought to be enough to shew that the libeller of private character has published wantonly and malignantly, that which, whether true or false, is specially or palpably injurious. To ask for more of him who prosecutes for a personal libel, is at once to con-

fer on every miscreant who can write in the language of Billingsgate, and who, from lack of principle, cares not what he says, the powers of a grand jury of the country. It is to put a man on his defence without the qualifications of number, property, oath, or honour, in his grand jury, and to expose him to the worst and most ferocious of tribunals—the conscience of an anonymous accuser, who, unseen, unknown, devoid perhaps of every honourable sentiment, and stimulated by a thirst of revenge, would seek to satiate his diabolical passions in blood, but for the legal responsibility attending murder.

Let us for a moment look to the effects of personal slander: a man writes a libel on another, and obtains its circulation through a public newspaper: the libel is read by ten thousand persons in all parts of the empire, and an extensive and lasting prejudice is created against the libelled, highly prejudicial to his comfort, family, fortune, and laudable ambition: whether true or false, deserved or undeserved, the effect is the same on nine thousand nine hundred of those who *divert themselves* in reading it. They do not take the trouble to ascertain its truth or falsehood; it is not worth their while to do so; and, if they chose to do it, they have not the opportunity. Besides, who is to gauge the precise degree of its foundation; the premises may be innocently true, and the inferences false and malicious; and after it has in some supposed way been sifted and proved to be *partly* false, *partly* true, how few of the ten thousand take the trouble to discharge their minds of the first prejudice; and how many never read the contradiction who read the libel, and, while under error, spread it among ten thousand more. No contradiction, no apology, no damages, no punishment of a personal libeller, can, therefore, competently atone to the party, and entirely wipe away the stigma imposed upon him. Ought, therefore, such a license to be tolerated under any limitation? Ought it not rather to be deemed a crime in its very concoction and genera, without considering either its quality or species?

I assume it as a general and well-founded position, that whatever it is the duty of one man to propagate about another for any alleged benefit to the public, may be made the foundation of a legal accusation before a grand jury; and the criterion of its fitness for diffusion, will be ascertained by their decision.



sion. For every thing that a man is not amenable to a grand jury, he is answerable to no other tribunal than his own conscience, his domestic circle, and his God; and he, who designedly, and without some imperious and paramount obligation, propagates any information calculated to bring any private character into contempt, to injure his fortunes, or wound his feelings, ought to be punished as an infamous slanderer.

What I have stated above, may suffice to shew that the crime of libelling one's neighbour has no proper connection with the truth or falsehood of the assertion. He who is libelled might be allowed to prove the falsehood in aggravation; but to attempt to justify a libel on a private person, is an evident aggravation of the original offence, and ought never to be encouraged or countenanced in any court of law, in which the attainment of justice is the primary object.

I consider this distinction between public discussion on public topics, and the malignant slander of private persons, and private character, to be the best security of all that is really useful in a free press. I cannot, therefore, proceed, without exhorting courts of law to protect those who seek legal remedies against private libels, from greater libels, and from misrepresentations far more gross, which appear in the pretended reports of such trials, in our newspapers. He who thinks it worth his while to libel another man, and to oblige him to seek his remedy at law, will not scruple after the trial to obtain the circulation of his own report of the proceedings: hence it is that the most flagrant libels constantly escape with impunity, their punishment becoming a question of *expediency*, rather than of *justice*. That libel which was originally circulated in a corner, and which, if neglected, might possibly have produced no palpable injury, will, if prosecuted, as these things are now conducted, be circulated with emphasis in every newspaper in the kingdom, attended by the witticisms, insinuations, strained inferences, and scandalous assertions, of counsel; so that a man who seeks his redress at law, for that injury to which no man of honour could submit, frequently involves himself in great expence and anxiety, gets perhaps a shilling damages, finds himself at first the laughing-stock of his neighbours, and is finally ruined in his fame and his fortune!

As these considerations may appear to

some persons to compromise that right of free discussion, which is of such vital importance to the civilization, happiness, and improvement, of human nature; it may be necessary for me to remark, that I conceive the occasions to be very few, in which private character has any inherent connection with the investigation of valuable truths. Is he a minister who supports an unnecessary war by misleading the public reason, and giving a false direction to the passions of the people; write against that war, and also against wars in general; expose their mischiefs, and prove their inefficiency from reason and experience to effect the objects which they propose?—Is he a judge who over-rules juries, and passes cruel and unusual sentences; write against such practices, and shew that such sentences are contrary to the Bill of Rights?—Is he a general who unmercifully flogs his soldiers? question the policy and efficacy of flogging soldiers.—Is he a prince addicted to the vice of drunkenness? expose that vice and its consequence to the interests, honour, and health of those who indulge in it.—But in neither of these cases, or in any similar case, is it necessary to vilify the personal and private character of the parties! Every legitimate purpose of the press being to be effected under this limitation; it involves the probability of rendering the press odious to society, to insist on the right of wantonly exhibiting supposed or alleged defects of private character, thereby arming every cowardly anonymous assassin with the authority pertaining only to a Grand Jury, and enabling him by turns to denounce and put on their defence, every honourable man and virtuous woman in the country.

The press, as a means of attaining truth and information, by the collision of various opinions, is preferable to all others. A people cannot possess a more effectual power of exposing mal-administration than a free press. That king or minister evinces little wisdom, and a small degree of respect for the people, who does not consult the press as the medium of their complaints, and who does not maintain its freedom, that their complaints may be free, and that he may avail himself of its suggestions. A wise prince will recollect an admirable arrangement of some Fathers of the Chinese people, who caused a letter-box to be affixed at the Palace gate, into which their subjects were invited to put their complaints,

complaints, and their suggestions for the improvement of the government; and the Chinese emperors considered it a sacred duty to open those boxes themselves, and peruse and attend to their contents. A free press effects the same object, with the advantages to be derived from collision of sentiment. No British Prince ought, therefore, to encourage restrictions on the press in regard to public objects, unless he at the same instant announce the plan of a Chinese letter-box at the gate of his Palace.

The press is so vital and important a machine for the enlargement of knowledge and the removal of abuses, that I consider the misuse of it, for purposes of private slander and personal libel, as little less than SACRILEGE! The ancients would have personified, and under that personification have worshipped THE PRESS for its social power and usefulness; they would therefore have treated as blasphemers, those who made use of it for the gratification of private malice, and would have punished in very different degrees a manuscript or oral libel, and a calumny diffused by the instrumentality of the hallowed press.

So little however are the sacred powers of this deity revered by the British people, that it is to be regretted, nearly as much of mischief is perpetrated by venal and sycophant writers, as of benefit from patriotic writers who detect abuses, and advocate the interests of the people. In short, truth is so confounded and so perplexed by the systematic corruption of the press, that I have sometimes been almost led to entertain the heretical sentiment, that the press itself was pernicious to the public welfare, and an obstruction to the cause of truth and justice! It is well known that pensions are allowed to many editors and writers, by most administrations, for the general support of their measures, and that annual allowances have been made by many of the public offices to newspapers, for the purpose of supporting interests of the particular office, and of puffing and praising its conduct.

If a too free use of the press subjects a man to pains and penalties, how much heavier ought punishment to fall on public functionaries, who bribe the press with the public money to impose on the people, or who bribe it even out of their own fortunes to give a false colouring to their mal administration? I earnestly recommend, therefore, that an Act of

Parliament should be passed, which should subject a public functionary to at least two years imprisonment, and to be cashiered, who should be proved to have bribed the conductors of any public print, to give a false colour to any act of his administration.

Till some measure of this kind is adopted, the governed and the governors, in regard to the press, are not upon an equal footing. The people may be insulted every day by mistatements to their prejudice; the patriotic friends of the country may be grossly libelled, while the writers are basking in the sun-shine of power, and reaping a golden harvest as the reward of their prostitution; but should one of the people for his co-patriots stand forward to expose in unguarded language the mal-administration of a public functionary, he is liable to be made to answer without the intervention of a Grand Jury, and to be subjected to vengeful proceedings from united and condensed power, which eventually crush and destroy him.

How imperiously then is the Parliament called upon to prohibit proceedings *ex officio*, and to insist that all libels shall be referred to a Grand Jury! This done, how delicate and how sacred are the functions of that Jury in deciding when the latitude of free discussion and the bounds of decency are exceeded! And again, after these have decided in the affirmative, how great is the responsibility of a Petit Jury, and how nicely ought they to consider the consequences of a conviction on the cause of truth, on their country's welfare, and on the improvement of man!

In regard to the paradox of Lord MANSFIELD, that the greater the truth the greater the libel, I agree; and at the same time I differ with that great man. In charges of private libels, he was most correct, and justifications ought never to be encouraged; but in regard to a public functionary, on the *truth* or *falsehood* of the matter lies the *merit* or *demerit* of the publication. An author or publisher who *truly* proclaims that mal-administration which, on investigation, he can *prove*, deserves a CIVIC CROWN; but, on the other hand, if he turn out to be a base calumniator, he ought to be punished with salutary rigour.

Lord Mansfield was not in error when, in regard to *private libel* or *personal slander*, he asserted, that the greater the truth the greater the libel. It was a bold assertion;



assertion: but, besides the reasons already stated, it will appear that if satisfaction cannot be obtained without *declaring* or charging the falsehood of the assertion, and consequently without proving its falsehood, that one who is libelled is called upon to *prove a negative*, and to find witnesses to every act of his life, to be able to obtain satisfaction or atonement against an *infamous libeller*.

One can scarcely suppose any other object in creating so *odious a dilemma* in regard to the press, than a wilful design of bringing into disrepute the free exercise of the press in general on laudable and proper objects. It is a dilemma not necessary or essential to any legitimate object of useful discussion. I exhort the friends of free inquiry, therefore, not to become parties in ensnaring the press itself, by supporting doctrines in regard to *private libel*, which involve and entangle the sacred and unalienable rights of public discussion!

The plain and rational distinction is this—indictments, or actions for libels on private persons, should simply charge, that such and such an injurious assertion was *maliciously* written and published. In the malice lies the crime, and no malice can be inferred if the assertion itself is not *injurious*, specially or palpably.

On the other hand, in general discussions relative to general truths and to public objects, whether of men or things, inasmuch as it is *useful* and *meritorious*, and a *common right* to discuss such subjects, so the *FALSEHOOD* of the assertions ought to constitute a leading and necessary feature of the charge.

COMMON SENSE.

Buckingham Gate, June 16, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN any individual, however obscure his situation in life, makes an attempt toward the public good, it must be successful, more or less, for even if his abilities, or his means be small, he will ever be seconded.

"In the cause of the public no effort can be lost."—Dr. Jebb.

In the general article of our common food—*bread*, much has frequently been said and written; it is "the staff of life." Now a staff means support, and who would on a pedestrian journey go without a sound substantial staff; why then ever omit that main staff—*bread*, which ought

ever to be made good and wholesome, and rendered as cheap as possible.

Brown, or second bread, is generally used in the country—and why not in London? Because it is frequently so bad, made not in the way it ought to be, but with bad and damaged flour, and in order that it may not be suspected to be such, by its whiteness, pollard and the raspings of dirty and burnt outsides of loaves, run through an iron mill, are mixed with the flour.

Dr. Buchan, whose memory ought to be ever respected, having the great cause of health much at heart, cautioned the world against bad bread, especially for children, and recommended *maslin* bread. Maslin means a mixture of the flour of wheat and rye; an excellent article; and I was lately glad to see that a baker on the west side of Fleet Market has not only adopted his advice, but has put a large printed paper to explain it in his shop window. I bought some of this bread, and so much do I admire it, that I have advised every family in which I have since visited to get it; many have, and admire it. It appears to be, and the baker assures me it is, made of the best flour of wheat and rye; the bread is fine, has no coarse husks in it, and it keeps moist many days. The virtues of the rye render it peculiarly fit for costive habits; but the very flavour is delicious; and then the price, nine pence per peck less than the standard, renders it an object, but were it sold at the same price I would have it.

I wish that this hint may have the desired effect, and that the man who has thus brought it forward to the public, may be so well encouraged as to induce others to adopt it. We shall then have never to hear of alum being found in a baker's house; but if it should, that for such an offence, the old law should be put in force, of having "his ears nailed to the pillory." PHILANTHROPOS.

March 20, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following rules or regulations, which form a part of the written or unwritten code for the government of the quakers, will not, perhaps, be thought undeserving of a place in your Magazine, as tending to confirm the doctrine of your correspondent "Common Sense," in his excellent paper (Monthly Mag. for April) on the effects of close corporations, societies, committees, &c. I shall introduce

roduce them without any comment, merely premising that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the juridical history of this sect, to know whether these regulations are of ancient or modern date; and, also, should they be in any ways incorrectly stated, I should consider it a favour to have the errors pointed out.

1. The quakers are directed by their annual assembly, not to lend their meeting-houses to the ministers of any other sect, on any occasion whatever: and the friends themselves are desired not to borrow the meeting-houses of other sectaries, *if any other convenient building can be obtained.*

2. If any person who has been disowned by the society shall desire to be buried in the quaker's burial ground, it is always granted; but it is strictly forbidden for the corpse of such person to be taken into the meeting-house, as granted in other cases; and if at the ground any minister should attend, and wish to address the assembly, it is not allowed to open the meeting house to receive the persons assembled, let the weather be ever so unfavourable.

3. It is generally considered improper among the quakers, for any person who wears a cape to his coat, has outside pockets, or a high-crowned hat, to fulfil the office of clerk in any of their meetings for discipline, or speak in such meetings.

4. It is directed by the annual assembly, that no quaker shall publish any book *concerning the principles of the friends*, without the revision and consent of a meeting of elders, called the morning meeting.

5. It is a law of this society, that no person shall continue a member, who is in the practice of paying tithes, contributory to the church rates, or who, in any manner supports the clergy, or a hurling ministry; but the friends are strictly admonished to pay all taxes, even *war-taxes*, faithfully and uprightly.

I. BURROWS.

*Chapter Coffee-house, May 8, 1811.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N regard to the grand discovery of *Stramonium* as a cure of *asthma*, you have given a death-blow to a piece of nefarious quackery, by publishing in a separate pamphlet, the communications made to your respectable Magazine, with other authentic documents on the subject.

Your pamphlet will do a great deal of good, and render an important service to truth and science, which has suffered by the trick of some person calling himself *Fisher*, who has, by his audacity, contrived to palm one of his nostrums on the public, instead of the genuine simple herb.

Persons afflicted, booksellers, and others, ought to be cautioned against the imposition of this *Fisher*, whose pamphlet about his nostrum, only yesterday, was sent to a friend of mine, who had ordered your pamphlet under the title of "*Communications*," and whose bookseller gravely contends he has executed his order!

We all know how the introduction of the cow-pox was perplexed by the artifices of quackery, and I humbly conceive it is your duty to put the public on their guard against the new shapes it has assumed on this occasion.\*

W. S. WILLIAMS.

*Bristol, June 6, 1811.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HAT war is an evil, which all good and considerate persons, whatever their religious persuasions may be, most wish to see abolished, I shall take for granted, for it seems to me utterly impossible to be otherwise. Some there are, no doubt, who excuse, or endeavour to excuse, most horrid transactions, on the plea of necessity; whilst others, with more christian benevolence, utterly condemn such proceedings.

It appears to me, that if the powerful, at the head of different nations, would seriously turn their thoughts to the subject, that it is not without some probability, that a National Court of Arbitration might be established, to which, when two nations disagree, their cause might be referred, and that the decision of that court would frequently (if not always) be abided by. Do we not see that when a difference exists between two people, respecting some transaction in business, that the cause is referred to private arbitration, and the decision

\* We know of no means of effectually guarding ignorance against delusion. We did our duty, and we hope no more than our duty, in collecting, with a public object, all the respectable materials and facts relative to *Asthma*. Our pamphlet is before the public, and we have no doubt will produce the good effects on which we calculated, particularly if every great city contains one partisan of the zeal of Mr. Williams.—**EDIT.**

abided



abided by? Why therefore would it be impossible to form a National Court of Arbitration. I rather compare a court of this sort to an arbitration, than to a Court of Justice; for, in an arbitration, the parties each chuse their friends to be the settlers of the dispute, which is not the case when people go to law, the judge and jury perhaps are all unknown to the parties differing. Each nation might send one or more deputies to the National Court, which should perhaps meet at different places, as might suit, or have one permanent place of assembling. Although this proposal may to many appear absurd and not likely to produce any good, you will by inserting it in your miscellany much oblige,

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

April 23d, 1811.

P.S. Was there ever an attempt of this kind acted on?

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IF any of your readers can refer me to other books, written against what is commonly called Impressing or Pressing Seamen, than those mentioned below, I shall be much obliged to them to give me the information through the channel of your Miscellany. References to passages (of consequence) on this subject, in books which may not be wholly written on it, whether against the practice or not, will also be acceptable.

1. The Sailors Advocate. 3 edit. Lond. 1777. 8vo. p. 42, (first printed in 1727-8.)
2. A Short Essay upon the present mode of Impressing Men, &c. By a Freeholder. Lond. 1791. duodecimo, p. 22.
3. A Discourse on the Impressing of Mariners, wherein Judge Forster's Argument is considered and answered Lond. Codill. (no date) 8vo.
4. Essay on the pernicious-practice of Impressing Sea-men. Lond. 1760

A CONSTANT READER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING for the last month been almost distracted with pain arising from a decayed tooth, which repeated attempts have been made to extract without success, I turned over the pages of your useful Miscellany to obtain some information of a remedy, and in page 347, of vol. 9, I found an account of a remedy by burning the cartilage of the ear. Since reading that statement I

have made enquiry among my acquaintance, and have met with two of them that have undergone that trifling operation, they assured me they have not had the slightest affection of the teeth since, though it is more than twenty years ago. I should be much obliged if any of your intelligent correspondents would inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether they have tried the experiment? With what success, and who are the operators? The subject may appear trifling to some of your readers, but it is not so to myself. I can neither obtain repose, enjoy the society of my friends, nor amuse myself with my library. At the request of a particular friend, I return your correspondent Verax his grateful thanks for the valuable communication relative to the herb stramonium. My friend was attacked with all the dreadful varieties of the disorder, he endured, but not enjoyed, existence, and looked forward with pleasure for a termination to his worldly sufferings, he consulted the most eminent medical practitioners, and tried every remedy, but with no effect, till reading in your Magazine the letter of Verax; since that time, existence, which was before a burthen, is rendered doubly delicious by a recollection of his former sufferings. E. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ONE of your correspondents has pointed out several errata in a stereotype edition of Hume and Smollett's History of England, and enquires if any of your numerous correspondents can inform him whether it is possible for so many errors to be committed in the stereotype mode of printing. In answer to his enquiry, I beg leave to remark, that it appears very possible for errors to be committed, if we may judge from the specimens that have been given to the public, and even in books, which, of all others, ought certainly to be printed with the greatest accuracy.

In the Cambridge stereotype edition of the New Testament, 12mo. I have met with the following errors; others may have possibly escaped my notice:

Mark iv. 26.	could for <i>should</i>
Luke ii. 4.	repetition of the word <i>of</i> .
— ix. 39.	comma improperly placed after <i>hardly</i> ,
— xvi. ii.	commit for <i>commit</i> .
— xxi. 30.	omission of the word <i>ye</i> .





if the greater axis of the moon deviates a little from the direction of the radius vector," a line, "which joins its centre with that of the earth, the terrestrial attraction will tend to bring it down to this radius; in the same manner as gravity brings a pendulum towards the vertical."

The physical cause of the moon at all times presenting the same face to the earth, may be inferred from what follows. "If the primitive motion of the rotation of this satellite had been sufficiently rapid to have overcome this tendency, the period of its rotation would not have been perfectly equal to that of its revolution, and the difference would have discovered to us successively every point in its surface. But at their origin, the angular motions of rotation and revolution having differed but little, the force by which the greater axis of the moon tended to deviate from the radius vector, was not sufficient to overcome the tendency of this same axis towards the radius due to the terrestrial gravity, which by this means has rendered their motions rigorously equal."

The local advantages which will arise to beings who may inhabit other worlds, from the operation of physical causes, are not likely to be known to us in this state of being; and, however laudable their investigation may be, I cannot but regret, that modern, or rather popular, science seems more devoted to them, than in improving or communicating a knowledge of the causes which produce the phenomena of nature. It is piously fashionable to refer every phenomenon to the goodness of God, as if religion taught us to be ashamed of looking through the medium of that causation which connects us and all nature with its benevolent father. The word and work of the Almighty must go hand in hand, nor is it possible, by degrading the study of his works, that dignity can be added to the sentiments of rational beings.

Hackney,  
May 3, 1811.

JOHN JACKSON,  
Philosophical Lecturer.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the knowledge of the following fact may be of some use, I will thank you to give it a place among the miscellaneous articles which occupy the pages of your widely extended and useful Magazine. On opening one of the leaves of a book-hive, in which I keep bees, according to the French method, for the purpose of taking the honey without destroying the labourers, one of the inhabitants resented the offence, by deeply infixing his sting just below my left ear. The pain was unusually severe, and in a few moments I felt my swallow greatly affected. Much alarmed, I hastened into the house to procure some sweet oil, with which to rub the part affected. In a little while I felt entire relief from the spasm which had alarmed me, and, in a quarter of an hour, or twenty minutes, continuing the friction all this time, was perfectly relieved from all pain.

J. BICHENO,  
Newbury, May 15, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THEORY of HARMONICS.

*Quid velit et possit Rerum Concordia Discors.*  
HOR.

THE analogy between musical sounds and colours, or, in other words, between audible and visual harmony, first discovered by NEWTON, appears to be perfect.

The natural audible chord is the third and fifth, completed by the octave, or reduplication of the first more acute, or grave.

The natural visual chord is the same completed by its octave, or the same colour, more intense or weak.

The four intermediate sounds and colours, form the intermediate degrees of the musical and optical scale. These are the primary distinct sounds and colours, of which all the rest are compounded. A perfect white in colour, a perfect consonance in music. That they are concords, seems to result from this, that they have the utmost distinctness and simplicity in the perception of them: an obvious, striking, interesting difference. They are consequently fit to lead and support the whole system, their recognition being so easy and agreeable. Every primary sound contains its harmony. It has been proved by experiment, that every primary ray is also resolvable into its harmonies, and contains the two others in subordinate proportion. Hence their relation to each other, and to the discords. The discords are those sounds and colours which partake of the two concords which are contiguous on each side: as

E the 2d to D and F.

G (the 4th of D) to F and A.

Orange to red and yellow,

Green to yellow and blue.

S Y

The

The 4th of the key seems to have analogous properties in visual and audible harmony by its distinctness; it has much more of the concord than of the discord, in its effect. Thus green softens, relieves, and unites, all the other colours.

These tones of sound, or shades of colour, give a perception which is less clear, simple, distinct, and easy; less pure and homogeneous; and therefore less agreeable, if taken, not in series, but in single combination.

But then the concords of sound and colour, by their permanent *diversity*, would be harsh; or, to use a very significant French term, *tranchant*.\* The gradations would be too violent to please for a continuance.

The intermediate tones and semitones, tints and shades of tone, serve to unite and to soften the gradation and transition in both instances; though relative discords, individually taken, they contribute in their general effect to the full and absolute harmony.

I am inclined to think that the theory of the minor keys, and all the secondary results, both in painting and music, in the various combinations of sound and colour, so far as they are regular and pleasing, may be deduced from this one principle, the apt assemblage and co-ordination of diversity and similarity, whence results that various uniformity which in all things delights. Contrast and approximation, light and shade, relief and repose, the forte and the piano, seem the elements of this stupendous and beautiful universe; whose harmony is perfected not less by its discordant, than its consonant, parts. Yet to this effect it is supposed, that the concords predominate. These are the grounds, the rest is incidental and auxiliary to their effect.

Masters of painting and music, in theory and in practice, may confirm and extend this idea: but I have a strong persuasion that it is a great and leading, or beautiful and sublime, truth.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the INVENTION of the PIANO-FORTE.

I am very much obliged to your correspondent, Mr. Lydiatt, for his intelligence respecting the invention of the PIANO-FORTE. It appears (if there be no mistake) to be near half a century earlier in its origin than I

had supposed: but, as this important fact had escaped the researches of Sir John Hawkins, Dr. Burney, and Dr. Busby; and as the instrument appears to have been unknown to Rousseau, I can only infer that its progress, prior to the year 1760, must have been, as happens to many other valuable inventions, very slow, for many years from the time of its first discovery. It also seems, that Zoumpe, as I conjectured, did introduce it to England about the time which I supposed; though I was mistaken in supposing him to have been the original inventor. It is possible, however, that he might change it from the harpsichord form, to the more convenient and handsome rectangular form which it now generally has.

Having been indebted to this delightful instrument for so much increase to the happiness of my life, and consolation of its cares, as I should in vain attempt to express, whatever light can be thrown on its history, cannot but greatly interest me, and I should think almost every other lover of music. I rejoice, consequently, that so much appears to be already ascertained; and that there is so good a prospect of farther discovery and communication. It is as different from the *harpsichord*, as a female style of vocal performance is from a male; and this difference should be always observed in the composition or choice of music for either instrument and the manner of playing, otherwise their respective advantages become relative defects.

On the Comet of 1807.

Its very eccentric orbit being now so well ascertained, (its nodes lying so near to its perihelion,) and its perihelion distance appearing to have been calculated by the French astronomers with great exactness, to which its long visibility and the extent of circle it described must have much contributed, it is now not unimportant, at least it may be curious, to consider, what would have been its appearance to us if the Earth had been in Libra or Scorpio, about the time of its passing from its perihelion, in its *ascending node*. The Earth would then have been on the same side of the sun with the comet; and its nearness would have been as the difference of their respective distances from the sun nearly: consequently the *Comet* would have been about thirty-five millions of miles from the

\* PRICE in his admirable Essay on The PICTURESQUE.



the earth's orbit; instead of which it was actually the whole radius of the earth's orbit, added to the comet's distance from the sun, or about 163 millions of miles distant from us when nearest. The difference is nearly  $4\frac{2}{3}$  to 1.

But its head subtended an angle, including the diffused coma, of above  $4'$ . And, apparent diameters being inversely at the distances, its head would have appeared equal to more than  $16'$ , or above  $\frac{1}{2}$  the mean diameter of the moon, if the earth had been on the side of her orbit nearest to the comet.

Under the actual circumstances it was brighter than Jupiter, and perhaps equal to Arcturus. And, light being as the squares of the distances, it might be expected, had it been on the side nearest to us, that it would very far have exceeded the brightness of Sirius, or any other heavenly body, except the sun. Its train too, would then probably have appeared more than  $20^\circ$  in length, and of proportionate breadth; so that it would probably have been as conspicuous and beautiful an appearance, as that of the comet of 1743 is related to have been.

#### ON ALFIERI.

I have obtained the translation of the Memoirs of ALFIERI, written by himself. I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents, who would inform me whether the original Italian be procurable here in England. It is that which I wanted, and have in vain sought.

An Italian nobleman in those days, a true, ardent, and constant, lover of freedom; a youth surrounded with all the temptations of rank, fortune, and dissipation, and personal advantages, educating himself; a Piedmontese writing the pure and illustrious Tuscan language, in such perfection, notwithstanding all its difficulties; a man who travelled so much, and was agitated by such strong passions, successfully commencing Greek at the age of fifty; adding to Italy one of the last, and highest, and only wanting of her poetic palms, by his admirable and unrivalled Tragedies: master of dramatic diction, sentiment, character, incident, and at the same time of Grecian simplicity and severity in the fable and conduct of his drama; nobly and awfully pathetic, free, animated, sublime; rivalling on the same subjects, and in some important respects excelling Es-

chylus, Euripides, and Sophocles; the energetic inspirer of the most amiable and exalted passions and affections, as exemplified by Timoleon, and first and second Brutus; such, and more than such, is Alfieri! One must be dead to all excellence of imagination, intellect, and thought, to all power of numbers, sentiment, and the purest and noblest energies of the drama, not to feel, after reading his immortal works, an enthusiastic love and veneration for his name.

#### Plan of extending the number of DISTINGUISHING SOUNDS of the OCTAVE of the PIANO-FORTE, without PEDALS.

My plan for improving the extent of the musical scale of the piano-forte, and other keyed instruments, and bringing it nearer to wind instruments, as the flute, &c. and to those which are played without keys, though having strings or wires, by the bow or immediate application of the finger to the string, as the violin, harp, &c. and to diminish greatly the temperament, is very simple.

It consists in this known principle: that the diameter of a circle is to its circumference as 1 to 3 nearly, and, consequently, the chord of the semicircle to the circumference as 2:3 or 1:1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

I would therefore propose that the *clavier*, or *finger-board*, be made *concave* to the performer, and the keys disposed on a *semicircle*; or rather an *elliptic arch*, very nearly approaching to it. In consequence of this, eighteen sounds, distinct from each other, would be found on each octave, instead of twelve, without increasing the distance between the extreme keys; and, if the space on each side for the stops and air-chest were made equal, and the back of the frame and of the sounding-board rounded off, that semicircle would consequently be in the centre of an elegantly crescent-formed instrument. The keys would strike off at equal distances as radii from the centre: those which are now most remote, would be as near (and nearer) as those in the centre to the hand of the performer, on right and left; and the centre would still be at a sufficiently convenient distance, not requiring to recede at the centre more than eighteen inches, or about two feet, where there are the additional keys.

The appearance in playing would, I think, be even more easy and graceful than at present. My reason for having the additional short keys somewhat longer, and

and a little below the level of the present short keys, is to prevent collision or awkwardness to the fingers when so many more short keys are added. I do not think any material inconvenience or difficulty could arise from this construction, as to the disposition of the wires. And if not, I think it would, as far as it goes, be preferable to pedals for the reasons assigned by Mr. Farey and Mr. Merrick.

Performed as I have been accustomed to hear it, any performer, or hearer, would be content indeed with this most delightful instrument *as it is*. But that is no reason against any possible advantage to so exquisite and noble an instrument. And no one would be bound to use the additional keys employed for this purpose. That the same notes on the scale should be brought so much nearer to be in unison with other instruments, and with the voice, where unison is intended, does not seem to be an inconsiderable object either for correctness or gratification. Ninety musical sounds instead of sixty-one the common compass, and so on in proportion where the extent is greater, seem to me worth gaining.

If, however, I have erred I am very willing to be corrected.

I agree in the hint that *semitone* is not proper to express a short key, though used for the purpose of sounding the principal semitones. But it is a common and convenient synecdoche, and deceives no one; as we say on seeing a mile-stone there is another mile: using the certain sign for the thing itself signified. Any otherwise *interval*, is not proper; for the *keys*, or *touches*, G, A, B, D, G, are not intervals, but signs of *termini*, or instrumental limits, which command intervals in music; and between them are intervals definite and indefinite, reducible and irreducible, sensible and insensible, to the human ear; but as marking the intervals between these determinate musical sounds, they have acquired a name from that which they thus express. And thus "Note" as the sign or symbol of a certain musical sound, is used without any danger of misleading, for the sound itself: and we say those are sweet notes;—that note is too sharp, that too flat.

I never imagined that without pedals I could practically introduce such an increased extent of the scale of the septant, or septave, as should make the Organ, Harpsichord, or Piano, complete in this respect, and should save all tem-

perament. But I thought, and think, it very desirable to introduce so many as should include all the most requisite; especially if this can be effected without dividing the short keys, which are sufficiently narrow, and without increasing the distance from the performer on the extreme keys. The difficulty arising from the number of keys would be much less to be regarded in the present so highly improved system of fingering. A very young lady has done me the honour of saying, that she thought this difficulty would be soon overcome.

I have never had an opportunity of seeing any of the instruments mentioned, so as to examine the mechanism: though I have heard one of them, the *Temple Organ*, even when a child, with exceeding delight, when I went with my father, and it was played by STANLEY.

I am always obliged when referred to so admirable a writer as ROUSSEAU. The passage had not occurred to my recollection. With Dorn's and Mr. Maxwell's Tracts I am wholly unacquainted. I own I should much like the introduction of *colour'd* keys; both for distinction and convenience, if the short keys were much increased, and as illustrating to the eye the beautiful discovery of NEWTON, of the harmony and coincidence between the musical and audible scale; between prismatic colours and musical sounds. Dr. FRANKLIN had the rims of his glasses coloured on this principle, in his *Harmonica*.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Smith knows my great respect and esteem for him. He will allow me to mention another as at least a convenient cause of the bass being the upper part in the ancient scale, contrary to what it is considered by us. It is known that their principal instrument, the *lyre*, had its grave strings to the right, and its acute to the left.

A person of the name of Riley, who travelled for seventeen years with a double octave of musical bells, on which he had taught himself to play, disposed the bass to his right and the treble to his left; probably because the bass required, when he began the practice, a greater force of percussion than he could otherwise well manage; of which the right hand, as being most exercised, is most capable. He died about March, 1806, on the road in Gloucestershire, about 56 years old. He was the son of the parish-clerk of St. Mary, Cambridge. He was not unworthy of being thus far remembered. He played with two sticks covered with cloth, not unlike



to painting sticks. He has often given great pleasure here and elsewhere; especially in playing the slower Scotch airs. He had two extra bells for the occasional sharps or flats, in each octave.

Troston,  
June 1, 1811.

CAPEL LOFFT.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ARCHWAY through HIGHGATE-HILL.

AS this great public work is an object of much importance, it is hoped that a description of it will not be wholly devoid of interest; but it appears necessary to preface it with a brief sketch of the present line of road, its inconveniences, and danger.

Highgate is a populous hamlet, little more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of St. Paul's, on a hill upwards of 450 feet above the level of the Thames. It stands in three parishes, but principally in those of Hornsey and St. Pancras. From the city through Islington and Holloway, and from the west end of the town through Kentish-town, pass two roads, which unite on the summit of this hill and form the great north road, leading through Barnet, &c. to all the northern parts of the kingdom. There are other roads over this hill, but they are of less importance and little frequented. Formerly the only roads to Barnet were from Clerkenwell and Gray's Inn Lane, through Maiden-lane and Hornsey-lane; and, after taking this circuit eastward round the hill, ran through Hornsey-park to Colney-Hatch, &c. But, as Norden states, "this road, being very miry and deep in winter, it was agreed between the bishop of London and the landholders in this part of the country, that a new one should be made by the former through the park at Highgate hill, and that he and his successors should be authorised to collect a toll from all passengers." This road passed through a high gate, from which this place is supposed to have derived its name, and which was taken down and the road widened at this spot, in 1769, (many years subsequent to the first forming this road) at the expence of the Islington and Whetstone Trust, for the better accomodation of the public. From the late surveys, which were made with great accuracy, it is proved that a carriage, travelling from Holloway over this hill, has to ascend 240 feet in less than half a mile, and on the Kentish town line, 244 feet, which ascent, for a considerable distance, exceeds four inches in

every yard. The number of carriages in this united road is very considerable. It is calculated that there are at least one hundred public coaches and twenty waggons daily, and even these form a very small proportion of the aggregate, as the carriages of pleasure, of business, and of agriculture, are extremely numerous. It therefore became an object of serious consideration, as being one of so much public importance, that some plan should be devised, not only to remove the laborious task to which so great a number of valuable horses are daily subjected, but also to save the great loss of time, and reduce the number of those serious accidents which but too frequently occur, from the sudden rise and declivity of the present line of road\*. Various plans at different times have been suggested, but the first ever submitted to parliament was in 1809. The projector, Mr. Robert Vazie, engineer, proposed that there should be an archway formed, twenty-four feet wide and eighteen feet high, through the hill. The first, or east, branch, to commence at the verge of the hill on the Holloway road, and from thence pass in a northern direction to a vale in the centre of the line, where there was to have been constructed a large shaft or central opening, the archway was then to have extended from this spot to the Barnet-road, near a brook below the fifth mile-stone from London. In order that passengers travelling from the west end of the town might also be accommodated, another branch was to have been constructed, from Kentish-town to the central opening. Each of these archways, from one side of the hill to the other, would have been 880 yards, or half a mile in length. A great opposition was made to this plan by the inhabitants of Highgate, and on the third reading of the bill it was lost by a majority of forty to thirty-nine. The following year (1810) Mr. Vazie submitted to parliament his second plan, which is now executing, and already in a considerable state of forwardness. The objections which were made to the former being now removed, by altering the line of the road to the east side of the hill, which

\* The writer of this article, during the last three years, has had under his care, two persons with compound fractures of the legs, who suffered amputation; two simple fractures; a boy who had lately his skull fractured, and died a few hours after; besides a variety of contusions, &c. from the falling of horses and upsetting of carriages.

reduces

reduces the length of the archway so much, that it will not exceed 300 yards, and where, from the diversity of the scenery and extensive views, the beauty of the line will be exceedingly great, has already produced the effect of reconciling the minds of those who so violently opposed it. The entrance to this road from London is immediately at the foot of the hill in Upper Holloway. It commences by a deep cutting on the right of the present line of road, which is continued, encreasing in depth, until it reaches the intended archway, a distance of 550 yards, where the vertical height of the surface above the line of the road is upwards of sixty feet. This open cutting is nearly completed, the slopes on each side of the road are cultivated and fenced with osier, holly, and hawthorn, and present a pleasing entrance to this great work. The archway is not yet completed: but, as an auxiliary, however, a drift has been cut, (an opening  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide and 5 feet high) through this wing of the hill, by which means the favourable quality of the earth has been ascertained. This drift was executed by sinking perpendicularly three shafts or wells, from the surface to the level of the intended road, at the distance of one hundred yards apart, and from the bottom of each a direct line was formed to the extremities of the hill. From the information I have been able to procure, it appears that the arch will be the segment of an ellipsis, having its longer axis vertical twenty-eight feet, and its shorter axis horizontal twenty-four feet, the under part of the arch being drawn to a radius of twenty-six feet. The space for carriages and foot passengers to pass each other, will be twenty-four feet in width, and twenty feet in height. The surrounding earth will be supported by brick and iron work so firmly cemented, as to become one solid mass. The breadth of the arch is considered amply sufficient to admit the passing and repassing of the largest carriages, and yet to allow a foot-path on each side. It is the intention of the promoters of this undertaking, to shorten the arch as much as the nature of the surrounding earth will permit; and it is now confidently stated, that the length of the archway will not exceed three hundred yards.

The remainder of the line, to the north of the archway, is in a considerable state of forwardness. It is formed by deep cuttings through the east and north wings of the hill, the earth being depo-

sited in the adjacent vales, and thus an easy regular ascent is preserved the whole length of the line, which will be one mile and an half. This work, although it did not commence till July last, is in a state to create confidence, that in less than twelve months the public will be accommodated. To render this design complete, there has been procured during this session, an Act to enable a direct line of road to be formed from the Assembly House, at Kentish-town, to the archway. This great undertaking, for want of being sufficiently understood, was in its infancy ranked among some of those ephemeral schemes never to be executed. But the promptness and ability with which this work has hitherto been conducted, will in the liberal and enlightened mind be an object of much consideration, and is highly honourable to those engaged in it. To the experimental arts, and experimental philosophy, the greatness of a nation owes much; and almost all our public works hold out a field, not only for displaying, but frequently an opportunity of improving, practically these important sciences; and hence, by such enterprises, lasting national monuments are raised of our strength in intellect and industry. The naturalist and geologist have, in the excavations made in these works, much to engage their attention, as the fossils are numerous and interesting. It would exceed the limits of this article to enter into a minute description of them, I shall therefore only enumerate a few of the most striking. The hill is composed of alluvial earth, and different strata of clay. The stratum of brown clay is interspersed with finely crystallized selenite, or gypsum, and the common argillaceous iron stone of Kirwan, or Septariae, formerly known by the name of Ludus Helmontii. These stones, when burnt, form a cement, well known by the name of Parker's cement, and will prove a considerable acquisition in forming the archway. In the blue stratum these stones are also very abundant, brilliantly studded with pyrites, and often contain a variety of small shells. The septa of these fossils, in both strata, are composed of calcareous spar, or finely crystallized carbonate of lime, having a beautiful velvet appearance, of various hues. Here also are found some fossil teeth, commonly called shark's teeth, sometimes swordfishes teeth, but unlike either; petrified fish, fruit or nuts, more resembling the palm-



nut, and a great variety of shells. The nautili are generally larger than those usually found in the fossil state. Petrified wood is very abundant, much perforated by the teredo; these perforations are lined with calcareous spar. A peculiar resinous substance, not yet described in any of our works, is dug up in considerable quantities. This substance emits, when rubbed, a peculiar odour, similar to that of amber, it is slightly electric, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, spirit of turpentine, and ether; nitrous acid, having a similar effect upon it as on other resins. That found nearest the surface is partially decomposed, extremely porous and earthy, filled frequently with pyrites;—that deeper is more transparent and emits a stronger odour.

Highgate.

JAMES GILLMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HOW often has it not been remarked, that there is nothing new under the sun; the most brilliant and famed discoveries having been made long before the time of those who reap the glory of their invention.

This remark forcibly struck me in stumbling upon a passage the other day in Hasselquist's Travels in the Levant, from which it appears that the remedy, lately introduced into the Materia Medica, with such success for the tape-worm, or at least one analagous, has been administered for ages in the East. He tells us (page 333,) that, at Cairo, petroleum was given as a certain specific against this insect, and the affinity of this to oil of turpentine I need not point out.

B. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was remarked by a daughter of Linnaeus, that the flowers of the nasturtium (*tropaeolum majus*) emitted spontaneously sparks like those of electricity, visible only in the dusk of the evening. I do not know whether any one has observed that the oriental poppy (*papaver orientale*) exhibits the same phenomenon in a very remarkable manner. Walking in my garden the other evening with a friend, we were both struck with this appearance at the same instant, the sparks (or flashes rather) were very brilliant and in quick succession, the petals at the same time closing frequently with sudden jerks. The flashes proceeded en-

tirely from the inside of the flowers, and when they were closed, ceased; the day had been very hot and showery, with much distant thunder, the sun was just set, the evening calm, and the dew falling. I mention these circumstances, as I have been frequently on the watch since for the same appearances in a different state of the weather, without success.

It is observed by Dr. Smith in the 8th volume of Sowerby's English Botany, that the scarlet pimpernel (*anagallis arvensis*) from opening only in fine weather and closing infallibly against rain, has been called the poor man's weather-glass. I wish to bear testimony to the extraordinary fidelity of this little monitor, and strongly to recommend it to the attention of haymakers and others interested, it being a very common weed in all cultivated land, and flowering plentifully all summer long.

One trifle more, if your room and patience will admit, and I have done. The roots of the ornithogalum umbellatum are said (I think in the same work) to be good eating when boiled. Query, at what time of the year?—Certainly not in June.

F.

Kyion, June 13, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LET the light of reason acquaint your Reverend Correspondent, (page 403,) and his R. R. Bishop, that Cicero and Cæsar impose no penalties for infidelity, nor is it of any alleged consequence who wrote their professed, their matchless, works. The argument, therefore, is worse than childish!

They know very well that such testimony as they affect to call good on this subject, would not convict any man of a petty larceny, or be received in deciding on the slightest question in any court of law.

ALPHA-OMEGA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE object of your correspondent who has proposed a magnetical query in the last number, is, I conceive, to produce a perpetual motion. The experiment would not succeed because the descent of the iron pendulum would be as much retarded by the attraction of the nearest magnet, as its ascent was accelerated by the same force. The two magnets would render the oscillations of greater

greater extent, but, in all other respects, would be totally inactive. B.

Chichester, May 21, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I KNOW of few of the minor desiderata of medicine more important than that of some mode of increasing the breed, and consequently decreasing the price, of that useful animal the leech. How shocking must it be to the relations of a poor man to be told, that his case requires the application of perhaps a dozen leeches, when, if to be had at all, he is forced to pay for them three or four shillings a piece; (their present price in most great towns.) And, if the late rage for draining proceeds, it is clear that even the rich will be unable to procure them, at any rate, as the race will soon be extinct.

What we want to know is, first, how the great mortality amongst them, after being caught, may be prevented; and secondly, how they may be artificially bred. That much of the destruction amongst them is caused by injudicious practices, I have little doubt. I have now, in my possession, two individuals of this tribe, which I have had for at least two years, and they are as healthy as at first. In this time they may have been applied to the process of phlebotomy half a dozen times, at distant intervals. They were made to disgorge the blood taken in, by the application of salt, then well washed, and returned to their abode, a capacious glass jar, half filled with spring water, and containing a little moss. The water has been changed once or twice every two or three months, certainly not oftener.

But, as it will be in vain to expect any great saving in the consumption of leeches, attention should be chiefly given to some mode of propagating them in considerable numbers, which there can be no reason to doubt is practicable. All that wants ascertaining is, such particulars respecting their natural history as can direct us into the right path. It seems pretty clear, that, though they will live for years in pure water, they will not increase in it either in size or number. Something essential to them then is furnished by their native marshes. What this is, requires to be determined, and the experiment may be easily made by any one living in the neighbourhood of the places where they are found. Let three or four pair of the two sexes be introduced along

with a portion of the water and mud which they inhabit, into a capacious glass vessel. When the annual increase, of which they are susceptible, was ascertained, the practicability of breeding them to profit would be determined. Judging from the general prolificity of their tribe, we might conjecture, their broods of young would be numerous, and soon attain maturity. If this proves to be the case, I see no reason why they might not be propagated in any numbers, as easily as silk-worms. Probably one reason of their small increase in marshes, is the destruction made by other animals that prey upon them, and a want of sufficient food. If therefore a pond were stocked with them, from which their enemies were excluded, and into which plenty of food was introduced, we might perhaps find them multiply with rapidity. But to ascertain these points, we must know all the circumstances of their natural history, their mode of propagation, number of young, food, the enemies that attack them, &c. &c. These being known, I have great hopes that it might be as easy to breed these invaluable insects, as poultry; and that the cottager would find it a more profitable employment, cannot be doubted.

I conclude this hasty scrawl with two observations. 1. That any of your correspondents who can point out where the natural history of this animal is to be found detailed, will confer a great benefit on the public by doing so. The other: that if no such detail exists, the Society of Arts could not offer a premium more called for, than thirty or forty guineas for the institution of the necessary experiments.

June 12, 1811.

C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a recent VOYAGE to CADIZ, Cadiz, Feb. 1809.

AFTER a fatiguing ride of two days, I am again arrived here. I left Gibraltar on Thursday, in company with two English friends, and re-crossed in the passage-boat to Algeciras. Before we could land, we were obliged to submit our passports to examination, and our trunks were carried to an office, from whence they were soon restored, on payment of a few rials. There happened to be some Spanish women in the boat with us, one of whom shewed us with a sort of pride the "New Testament in Spanish," which had been given to her at Gibraltar, and was one of those which



are circulated by the Bible Society in London, which I dare say you have heard of: she seemed to be much pleased with the possession of it. We talked of religion and politics, and one of her companions expressed herself vehemently against the French, and, in the name of her sex, said, that "if the Patriot Army should want assistance, the women of Algeiras would join them."

Our first attention after we got to an inn, was to procure mules for our journey; we had some difficulty in making our bargain, and at last agreed to give about a dollar a league from Algeiras to Cadiz, a distance of about sixty to seventy miles, besides finding wine and provisions for the muleteer.

As it was almost dark before we landed, we could not see much of the town; we ascended an exceedingly steep hill from the water side, which led into a spacious square, in the centre of which is a large marble fountain, the corners being ornamented with sculpture. The houses are white-limed, and large, but poor looking, and very few of the inhabitants were to be seen: we were freely accosted by numbers of the female sex, who paraded in groups about the inn; and it was the first time I ever saw any of them admitted to such a place. I understand however that the practice is common in Spain, and that the frail-ones unhesitatingly enter the coffee-houses, &c. and take refreshments. Curiosity led us into a billiard-room, where some of the meanest-looking fellows were engaged in play; but their appearance, and the stench of tobacco, oil, &c. was too forbidding for us to remain long among them; indeed we scarcely saw a well-dressed person in the place, and we heard many complaints of the want of trade, and of the suffering of the town, since the Spanish troops, who used to be quartered here, were gone off, and so many men had been drafted into the army: the place, they said, was nearly deserted.

I slept comfortably on a straw mattress and trussel bedstead until break of day, when our muleteer awoke us, and, after a refreshment of a cup of good coffee, we got on our steeds, laughing at each other to see how we were mounted.

About a mile from the town we crossed a river, where a great number of females, with their garments neatly tucked up around them, were standing in the midst of the water washing linen,

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which is an operation performed by beating the clothes on a flat stone while immersed in the stream.

Not far from hence we passed beneath an aqueduct of about three hundred yards in length, of no great height or width; it appeared to be very old, but without any remarkable beauty in the structure. The present system of engineering would have conveyed this water from one hill to the other with much less trouble and expence than by erecting such an aqueduct.

The ruggedness of our forbidding road now commenced, over hillocks, water-channels, and fragments of rock, each of us making the best of his own way, our muleteer leading the van. We soon began to ascend the mountains, the mules and horses scrambling along the acclivities, among the olive, the cork, and the ever-green oak; sometimes our advance was facilitated by getting into a gully, which time and the rains had formed into a deep path, but so narrow that we could only follow each other singly, while our feet were now and then wrenched by hitching in the projecting parts of rock. Such tracts as these are called "Passes," and it is vain to seek for a better road where none could be found. it was perfectly an "Hobson's choice;" for, if any person mounted had been on the descent while we were getting up, one party or the other must have made a retreat, as it would have been impossible for a dog to find space to pass us.

On gaining the summit we were enveloped in rain, and we felt it very cold. Our descent was not more agreeable to our terrified feelings than we had before experienced: the mules would now and then slide over and between the protuberances of the rock, on the edge of a precipice, overhanging a romantic valley, adorned with a variety of ever-greens, heaths, broom, &c. while the sides were fringed with periwinkles, jonquils, heaths, &c. in abundance; they are also covered with quantities of a lichen, which in England is valuable, and is imported from the north of Europe for the purposes of commerce.

We at length got into a plain about a league distant from Algeiras, and found, by more means than one, that we had been riding upwards of three hours. It was now time to have recourse to our *alforjas* (bags containing provisions) which it is necessary for every one who travels in Spain, to provide himself with previous to beginning a journey, or he

S Z

will

will get very little food, if any, on the road. It is requisite also to take wine, and this is carried in a leathern bottle, having a wooden stopper, which forms likewise the cup to drink from, the liquor being brought to the lips in a sort of stream by raising and pressing the bag. The convenience of a glass for each person in these cases is not thought of, and you have only to "wipe the cup and pass it to the rest." We tied our mules to the branches of some cork trees, and sat on the green turf by the side of a purling stream, enjoying our fare in the true Quixotic style.

We re-mounted our mules as soon as possible, and continued to ford rivers, ride through vallies, swamps, and woody uneven country, for three leagues, no part of which appeared to be cultivated. It was now about noon, and we rested at a wretched hovel, called a "Venta," for the purpose of feeding our mules and again refreshing ourselves. We had passed what was termed an inn, but it looked more like an English barn than a place for the accommodation of travellers. Near it was a wooden crucifix of uncouth workmanship, intended to mark the spot where a murder had been perpetrated; around it were a number of stones, thrown there by pious passengers who had offered up their prayers for the soul of the deceased: this is always the custom on such occasions.

The solitary dwelling where we now rested, was even worse, in outward appearance, than the former. It was built entirely with mud, covered with branches of trees and straw; at one end was a division for the mules, at the other, close to a door, an inclosure with rails about six feet square, which appeared to be the sleeping apartment, as we saw something like a mattress laying there. In the centre was a fire-place, formed by a circle of stones, the smoke from which issued either at the door or through a small aperture in the wall, which served, with the doorway, to admit the only light into this habitation. The hardened earth was the floor, a block of wood served for a seat, and our table was like a stool which flax spinners sit on, not quite so high as the knees. A knife, fork, or plate, were things out of the question, but we had one glass tumbler to drink from, and a pitcher in one corner of the place contained water, the only liquid refreshment they could give us. There was no second floor to the house, and we saw no one belonging to the inn but a miserable-look-

ing man, and a woman, whom we had a difficulty to prevail on to receive any money for our accommodation, because we were "Capitans Ingleses," "Englishmen."

We were joined here by a Spanish messenger with dispatches from Malaga, to the governor of the Isla. He rode up in a gold lace blue uniform, with a huge fellow behind him on the same mule, and presently began to have some sausages fried; and here we were obliged to submit to the fumes of this delicacy, partaking of garlick and oil in its flavor, amid the smoke of chaff and the suffocation of charcoal. It would have been a breach of good manners to have quitted him, or refused his solicitation to drink with him out of his cup, which, as is customary, he pressed on us, requesting our company the remaining part of our journey.

We had now about four leagues farther to Vegel, where we were to rest at night, and on our way thither we met some English travellers, with their guide, who were as bespattered with dirt as ourselves, and complained sadly of the country they had passed, which was not a very consoling intimation to us. Our route was, however, considerably improved, as we had no mountains to ascend, and the plains exhibited some signs of cultivation. We saw large herds of cattle and some tillage-land. The corn was just springing up; but as there was no division for a road, we could not avoid trampling on it. The cattle graze in herds, and are constantly attended by a certain number of men to prevent their straying into the thickets; to each bullock is attached a bell, whose sound is intended to denote where he is, in case he should be missing. We saw large flocks of wild-ducks and turkeys, and for the last league were saluted by the hoarse croaking of innumerable quantities of frogs which inhabit the marshes. We saw also a number of mares, in droves, which are kept solely for the purpose of breeding mules, as they are never put into the harness in Spain. They now and then occasioned a display of horsemanship, by one of our companions, who was well mounted on a gay Andalusian horse. The frequent restive disposition of the animal caused him much inconvenience, which was increased by the form of the Spanish saddle, which is not at all adapted for ease, but only for use; the pommel not being low and rounded off like our's, but rising



rising with a peak, six or eight inches; which, on a trot, or a descent, is apt to strike the body in no very pleasant manner; on the hind part of the saddle is a slanting projection to suit the position of the thigh, and somewhat to wedge the rider into a seat where he is more or less confined. The motion of riding naturally causes unusual fatigue, from this construction, to those who are not accustomed to such saddles; but the Spaniard cannot be prevailed on to adopt a more commodious fashion.

It had been dark an hour before we arrived in the town, and we found that we had not rode three miles an hour during the day; but considering that much rain had lately fallen, we were fortunate to get on as we did; the rivers having swelled considerably, which obliged us often to traverse the banks to find a fordable passage. We entered the town by a bridge, but it was so dark that we could not see it, and we trusted to our mules to discover the way over fragments of rock that lay by the side of the river. At the inn we were soon visited by an old officer, who came to examine our passports and luggage; he gladly accepted a few rials, a segar, and a bumper of our wine. The room provided for our accommodation was about eight feet square, without a window, a table or chair; we were furnished with a lamp, and we converted our port-manteaus into a table and seats; and were fortunate to get a few boiled eggs and some brandy for supper. In this room we slept on straw mattresses, spread on the brick floor, and covered ourselves with our cloaks, while the muskitoes and fleas tormented us in our slumbers, until an hour before sun-rise, when the muleteer announced the time for departure.

It was a star-light morning; the frogs had not ceased their croaking, and the old officer renewed his visit. We sat off, dark as it was, and gave the reins to the steeds who scrambled instinctively over a path on the side of a hill, which none of us could discern.

Soon after day-light we saw a building where an aqueduct worked several grist-mills, that were built over each other; the fall of water being conveyed from the upper one to the lower, with some ingenuity in the contrivance.

The country now became more cultivated than the part passed on the preceding day; but we had no other beaten road than sheep-walks, amid the heath, the broom, and other shrubs, which

abound on the plains. On descending the high land near the mountains of Conil, which is on the coast, our muleteer missed his direction, and we got within hearing of the sea; we were indebted to a poor-looking-fellow who was watching some goats, for correcting this mistake, and were obliged to dismount in order to descend with safety; our mules and ourselves getting down the precipice as well as we could.

We presently had a view of Chiclana, and of Medina Sidonia; the latter is a considerable town, but we did not pass through it; and the territory around it belongs to a duke of that name, who is also the Marquis of Villa Franca. His estates are among those doomed to confiscation by Buonaparte; and the Junta have represented this nobleman, as "among those who have the most contributed to the just cause of their beloved Ferdinand; for since the beginning of the present revolution, he has given the sum of fifty thousand rials monthly, (upwards of six hundred pounds sterling,) to the support of the armies."

On this estate are extensive plantations of the pine, which do not however grow to much perfection, as they are cultivated chiefly for the purpose of making charcoal; we saw a number of men engaged in this occupation, and I observed that the trees are not rooted up; but a stump is left about a foot and a half from the ground, from which project shoots that are left to grow, until they are large enough for the same use as the old tree.

I mentioned Chiclana to you in a former letter; and having passed it, as also the flying-bridge, we arrived at the Isla de Leon, and were detained at the barrier a considerable time, while we were examined by a priest, and other persons, who endorsed our passports, which cost each of us about one shilling. On getting into the town we were again examined, but with more politeness, and we met with no farther interruption until the same ceremony was required at the barrier here, where we arrived early in the afternoon.

As a king's messenger is about to depart in a day or two for England, I shall send this by him, and I intend to take my passage home by the next packet. I shall therefore conclude this last letter with an extract by way of summary, from Padre Du Chesne's *Compendio of the History of this Country*, which you will probably say is the exaggerated description of an enthusiastic author.

"This

"This beautiful part of Europe is separated from France by an extended chain of inaccessible mountains, and surrounded by the ocean on all sides. It owes to nature this double wall of water and land; a strong defence against the covetous irruption of foreign nations. Spain, happy and rich in itself, neither envies nor desires the aid of other countries. Its situation is in a temperate climate, and its fields are beautifully fertilized. Divided into mountains, valleys, and extensive plains, it appears to be thus distributed, in order to vary its productions. Watered by

mighty rivers, and many lesser ones they soften labour, enrich the soil, and correspond to the wishes of its inhabitants, providing them with abundance of necessities. Neither the finest grain, the richest vines, nor the most delicate fruits are scarce; and the better to establish reciprocal society, or the communication between the provinces, whatever is wanting in one, is happily supplied by the other. The air is generally healthy, and breathed under a sky at most times serene and pure; and disorders are seldom known in Spain unless they arise from excess."

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## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

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MEMOIRS of the LIFE of RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq. B.A. of CAMBRIDGE, L.L.D. of the UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN, &c. &c. &c.

IT is no less true than melancholy, that the harvest of literature is rather seductive than profitable, and that the lives of men of letters generally exhibit either a sad series of great disasters, or an ill-omened catalogue of petty evils. Every other profession repays most of its votaries with bread, if not with affluence. All the liberal, and not a few even of the mechanical arts, hold out a prospect of successful exertion and advantageous industry. The pursuits of divinity, law, and physic, enable multitudes not only to pass away their time in the sun-shine of prosperity, but also afford sufficient wealth to lay the foundations of family greatness, and either procure or transmit riches and honours on the part of themselves or posterity. But it is far otherwise with literature. Not to mention the fate of many ancient poets and philosophers, it cannot be recollected without emotion, that Dryden lived in indigence, and that Otway died in want. Advancing nearer to our own times, it must not be forgotten, that the earlier part of Johnson's progress was spent in poverty, while the latter portion of Murphy's did not remain unvisited by domestic calamities. It is melancholy also to reflect, that the name of the individual, who is the subject of the present article, will perhaps be added hereafter to the list of those who have deserved well of their country, without sharing its favours; that he has contributed to amuse, enlighten, and instruct the age

in which he lived, without any adequate remuneration; and that he is one of those whose fate ought to reflect a blush on the cheeks of their contemporaries.

While treating of the life of Mr. Cumberland, it happens luckily for his biographers, that they cannot justly complain of penury, in respect to materials; it is selection rather than abundance that is wanting. He passed upwards of half a century in public life, while his conversation and person were familiar to many hundreds of those who passed the spring season at Tunbridge Wells, or spent the winter in the metropolis. For many years his merits were annually discussed by the public, either as a writer of a play, a novel, or a farce; he was known and distinguished as a man of taste; the earlier portion of his existence called forth and exhibited all the stores of profound literature; during the latter, he attempted to excel in the more difficult station of a critic, and either in one shape or another, his name was constantly in the mouths of all those who possessed or affected a knowledge of the classical pursuits of the present age. Nor was he himself forgetful of his own fame. His life and adventures are consigned to posterity, in memoirs written by his own pen, and he will live long in the memory of his friends and his family, who, although perhaps not best able on account of their partiality to estimate his merits, are assuredly the most competent judges of his private virtues, his domestic habits, and his social converse.

Richard Cumberland was born on the 5th of February, O.S. 1732. He originally sprung from a citizen of London, and



and to adopt his own language, he was "descended from ancestors illustrious for their piety, benevolence, and erudition." Dr. Richard Cumberland, consecrated bishop of Peterborough in 1691, was his great grandfather. This learned clergyman is the author of a very admirable work, "*De Legibus Naturæ*," in which he has bestowed much pains to refute the doctrines of Hobbes. He had been a simple parish-priest in the town of Stamford, in Lincolnshire; and so little was he disposed to intrigue for advancement, that he received the first intelligence of his preferment by means of a paragraph in the newspapers, at a period when he was sixty years of age, and in a disposition of mind that induced him rather to shrink from, than to accept of, a mitre. He was at length induced to *episcopate* by the persuasion of his friend, the celebrated Sir Orlando Bridgman: but he afterwards resisted every offer of a translation; and such was the virtuous simplicity of his life, that on the settlement of his accounts, at the end of every year, he distributed the surplus to the poor, reserving only the small deposit of twenty-five pounds in cash, found at his death in his bureau, with directions to employ it for his funeral expences, a sum, in his mode of calculation, fully sufficient to commit his body to the earth. Such was the humility of this christian prelate, and such his disinterested sentiments, as to the appropriation of his clerical revenue!

Doctor Richard Bentley, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was also a remarkable man, being the first critic of his age, and not only the friend of Meade, Wallis, and Newton, but celebrated by Swift in his "*Battle of the Books*," on account of his controversial intrepidity. Denison Cumberland, the younger son of Archdeacon Cumberland, was his father, and Joanna, the younger daughter of Dr. Bentley, and the Phœbe of Byron's Pastoral, his mother. Their only son, Richard, was born in the Master's Lodge of Trinity College, "*inter sylvas Academi*," under the roof of his grandfather Bentley, alluded to above, in what is called the "*Judge's Chamber*." During his infancy, he persisted in a stubborn repugnance to all instruction, and remained for a long time in a state of mutiny against the letters of the English alphabet! When turned of six years of age, he was sent to the school of Bury St. Edmunds, and remained for a

considerable period there, under the tuition of the Rev. Arthur Kinsman, who formed his pupils on the system of Westminster, and was a Trinity College man. This worthy master first raised the spirit of emulation in his bosom, by reprimanding him for his ignorance and inattention, in the presence of all the boys; and his diligence being as usual followed by success, success in its turn encouraged him to fresh exertions. After this, he rose rapidly to the head of his class, and never once lost that envied situation, although daily challenged by those, who aspired to the chief place. Bishop Warren, and Dr. Warren, his brother, were two of the most formidable of his form-fellows.

About this period, young Cumberland first displayed a practical taste for the drama, by acting the part of Juba, while the virtuous Marcia "towered above her sex" in the person of a most ill favoured wry-necked boy. Nearly at the same time he began to form both his ear and his taste for poetry, by reading, during every evening to his mother, while at home, at the parsonage house of Stanwick, near Higham-Ferrars, in Northamptonshire. Shakespeare, at this period, was his favourite author, and he soon after resolved to try his own strength in slight dramatic attempts. His first composition was a *Cento*, which he entitled, "*Shakespeare in the Shades*," and was produced when only twelve years of age.

As his worthy old master at Bury school had intimated his purpose of retiring, the elder Mr. Cumberland transplanted his son to Westminster, where he was admitted under Dr. Nichols, and lodged in Ludford's boarding-house. On reading a passage in Homer, and another in Horace, he was immediately placed in the *shell*, which was no small honour; and among his contemporaries reckoned Cracherode, the learned collector, the late Earls of Bristol and Buckinghamshire; the Right Honourable Thomas Harley, who sat on the same form; while the Duke of Richmond, Warren Hastings, Colman and Lloyd, were in the under school, together with Hinchcliffe, Smith, and Vincent, who have succeeded in rotation as head masters.

In the fourteenth year of his age, young Cumberland left Westminster school, and was admitted a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. His father accompanied him thither, and placed him under the

the care of the Rev. Dr. Morgan, an old friend of the family, and a senior fellow of that society.

"My rooms," says Mr. Cumberland,\* "were closely adjoining to his, belonging to that stair-case which leads to the chapel bell; he was kind to me when we met, but as a tutor I had few communications with him, for the gout afforded him not many intervals of ease, and with the exception of a few trifling readings in Tully's Offices, by which I was little edified, and to which I paid little or no attention, he left me and one other pupil, my friend and intimate, Mr. William Rudd, of Durham, to choose and pursue our studies as we saw fit. This dereliction of us was inexcusable; for Rudd was a youth of fine talents, and a well-grounded scholar. In the course of no long time, however, Dr. Morgan left college, and went to reside upon his living of Gainford, in the bishopric of Durham, and I was turned over to the Reverend Dr. Philip Young, professor of oratory in the University, and afterwards bishop of Norwich. What Morgan made a very light concern, Young made an absolute sin, for from him I never received a single lecture, and I hope his lordship's conscience was not much disturbed on my account, for though he gave me free leave to be idle, I did not make idleness my choice.

"In the last year of my being an under-graduate, when I commenced Soph, in the very first act that was given out to be kept in the mathematical schools, I was appointed to an opponency, when at the same time I had not read a single proposition in Euclid; I had now been just turned over to Mr. Backhouse, the Westminster tutor, who gave regular lectures, and fulfilled the duties of his charge ably and conscientiously. Totally unprepared to answer the call now made upon me, and acquit myself in the schools, I resorted to him in my distress, and through his interference my name was withdrawn from the act; in the mean time, I was sent for by the master, Dr. Smith, the learned author of the well-known Treatises upon Optics and Harmonics, and the worthy successor to my grand-father Bentley, who strongly reprobated the neglect of my former tutors, and recommended me to lose no more time in preparing myself for a degree, but to apply closely to my academical

studies for the remainder of the year, which I informed him I would do."

Mr. Cumberland accordingly kept his word, and began a course of study so apportioned, as to allow himself but six hours of sleep, living almost entirely upon milk, and using the cold-bath very frequently. At length he was appointed, "nothing loth," to keep an act, and having distinguished himself on this occasion, the moderator concluded the day with a compliment to him. He soon after took his bachelor's degree, with great credit, and returned home to the paternal mansion, to suffer for his severe studies, a fever having taken place in consequence of intense application.

On his recovery, our author made an excursion to the city of York, and entered into a new scene of life; for we find him hunting in the mornings, dancing in the evenings, and reading nothing but Spenser's Fairy Queen. He appears, at this period, to have been much pleased with some elegiac verses, written by Lady Susan Stewart, daughter of a late Earl of Galloway, and, in return, composed some poetry of his own, rather celebrated for its piety than its point, of which we shall insert only the two first stanzas:

"True! we must all be chang'd by death,  
Such is the form the dead must wear,  
And so, when beauty yields its breath,  
So shall the fairest face appear.

"But let thy soul survey the grace,  
That yet adorns its frail abode,  
And through the wondrous fabric trace  
The hand of an unerring God." &c.

On his return to college, a fellowship presented itself to Mr. Cumberland's view; but he was suddenly called on to take a part in very different pursuits, having been invited by Lord Halifax, then one of the ministers, to assume the situation of his private and confidential secretary. Notwithstanding this, he found means to make a short visit to his college, and was again admitted to its honours.

Meanwhile, his father, who like himself, had been educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, having exerted his patriotism in behalf of the House of Hanover, was also patronized by Lord Halifax, and at length obtained the bishopric of Clonfert, in Ireland, whence he was afterwards translated to the see of Kilmore. His son, who looked up to the same source for protection, visited their noble friend at Horton, on the demise of his lady, and having removed

\* *Memoirs*, 4th edit. p. 69.



moved to lodgings in Mount-street, almost entirely devoted himself to solitude and study.

As the nature of Mr. Cumberland's occupations, in his character of amanuensis to Lord Halifax, did not require the whole of his attention, he found leisure to cultivate an acquaintance with the celebrated Bubb Doddington, and many other noted men of that day. In a short time after this, in consequence of a dispute between his patron and the prime minister, (the Duke of Newcastle), our author found himself in a very disagreeable predicament. Instead of looking up with the well-founded hope of preferment, he was soon taught to perceive that he was now no more than the ex-secretary of an ex-statesman. This recess from business, enabled him to visit Eastbury, a magnificent mansion appertaining to the statesman now just alluded to, who there, as at his villa at Hammer-smith, and his town-house in Pall Mall, was never approached by his admiring guests, but through a suite of fine apartments; and they were rarely seated "but under painted cieling, and gilt entablatures."

After obtaining a lay-fellowship at Trinity College, he composed his first dramatic poem, "*The Banishment of Cicero*," in five acts; but he himself candidly allows, that for a "hero," he was not happy in his choice of the Roman orator. Anterior to this, he had written his "*Caractacus*," and even in his boyish days he addressed "Farewell lines to Hammond." His first offering to the press, however, was in the shape of a poem, entitled "*St. Mark's Eve*," published by Dodsley, and from which neither the author nor bookseller, appear to have derived any profit.

He now got acquainted with Mr. Charles Townshend, the celebrated wit, for whom he solved an enigmatical question, and reviewed and criticised an elaborate report, while one of the Lords of Trade. Mr. C. also made some translations in verse, from the *Troades* of Seneca, and was introduced by Lord Halifax to Garrick, who then resided at Hampton; but he declined accepting of his "*Cicero*," for the stage, and the author is candid enough to remark, "that when he published this play, he was conscious that he published Mr. Garrick's justification for refusing it."

Mr. Cumberland now began to think of settling in life; and having obtained the office of crown-agent for the province

of Nova Scotia, by means of Lord H. he paid his addresses to Miss Ridge, daughter of George Ridge, esq. of Kilmiston, in the county of Kent, and "had the unspeakable felicity to find them accepted, and sanctioned by the consent of all parties concerned; thus," added he, "I became possessed of one whom the virtues of her heart, and the charms of her person, had effectually endeared to me, and on the 19th of February, 1753, (being my birth-day), I was married by my father, in the Church of Kilmiston, to Elizabeth, the only daughter of George and Elizabeth Ridge."

In consequence of a change in the administration, on the death of George II. Lord Halifax again returned to power, and was soon after appointed to the high office of viceroy of Ireland. Our author as well as his father, accompanied him thither, and resided for some time in Dublin Castle, as Ulster Secretary. He at the same time, was entrusted with the management of the lord-lieutenant's private finances, which were in a very deranged state.

On the new king's accession, Mr. C. composed and published a poem addressed to the young sovereign, his present majesty, in blank verse. Soon after this he retired from Ireland, "perfectly clean-handed," without advancing his fortune a single shilling, but from the fair income of office, and his disinterestedness never having been betrayed to accept of any thing which delicacy could possibly interpret as a gratuity. Anterior to his departure, he was offered the rank of a baronet by his patron, which he respectfully declined. On his return to England, he found a place of 200*l.* per annum, his sole reward, after eleven years attendance, and Mrs. C.'s fortune of 3000*l.* reduced to a very small balance. His situation however, was considerably mended by an office in the Board of Trade, conferred by the late Earl of Hillsborough. As his new employment consumed but little of his time, he composed the "*Summer's Tale*," which had a run of nine or ten nights, and he sold the copy-right to Mr. Dodsley for a liberal remuneration.

He now relinquished what he is pleased to term "his melodious nonsense," to Bickerstaffe, the writer of popular operas; and on the advice of Smith, the actor, betook himself to legitimate comedy, and brought out the "*Brothers*," at Covent Garden Theatre. Some complimentary lines in the epilogue, introduced him

him once more to Garrick, and a lasting friendship was thenceforth formed between them.

In the course of the ensuing year, Mr. C. paid a visit to his father in Ireland, and laid the plan of his "West Indian." While resident there, he received the honorary grant of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. On his return, he entered the field of controversy, and vindicated the insulted character of his grand-father Dr. Bentley, from "an offensive passage in a pamphlet written by Bishop Lowth, professedly against Warburton, acrimonious enough of all conscience, and unepiscopally intemperate in the highest degree, even if his lordship had not gone out of his course to hurl this dirt upon the coffin of my ancestor." He now got acquainted with Goldsmith, Burke, Reynolds, Soame Jenyns, and also with Dr. Samuel Johnson, whom he describes aptly enough:

"Herculean strength, and a stentorian voice,  
Of wit a fund, of words a countless choice:  
In learning rather various than profound,  
In truth intrepid, in religion sound:  
A trembling form, and a distorted sight,  
But firm in judgment, and in genius bright;  
In controversy seldom known to spare,  
But humble as the Publican in prayer;  
To more than merited his kindness, kind,  
And though in manners harsh, of friendly  
mind;  
Deep ting'd with melancholy's blackest shade,  
And, though prepared to die, of death  
afraid——

Such Johnson was: of him with justice vain,  
When will this nation see his like again?"

Meanwhile Lord Germaine obtained the seals for the colonial department, and Mr. Cumberland, still a subaltern at the Board of Trade, having accepted of an invitation to Stoneland, was enabled by the friendship of the new minister to become secretary in the place of Mr. Pownall. His official fame seems to have been lost in the splendour of his literary talents. Such indeed was the reputation of the subject of this memoir, at the present period, that he was applied to by Dr. Dodd, for a defence. This task however, was assigned to Dr. Samuel Johnson, while other pursuits now opened to the view, and a diplomatic mission seemed to court the ambition of our author. Having discovered in 1780, that there was a fair prospect of a secret negotiation with Count Florida Blanca, then minister of Spain, he repaired to the neutral port of Lisbon, with the

Abbé Hussey,\* Chaplain to his Catholic Majesty, accompanied by his wife and two daughters. Thence they proceeded to Aranjuez, where he was well received by the Spanish premier, and engaged soon after in a negotiation for a *separate peace* with the court of Madrid. This project however, completely failed; and our author returned to England, where, instead of obtaining a suitable reward for his exertions, he found himself neglected and we believe disavowed.

On the dissolution of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. fixed himself at Tunbridge Wells, where his books and his pen became his best associates. There, among others, he cultivated an acquaintance with the late Earl of Guilford, who had become old, infirm, and blind, and who in the decline of life appeared infinitely more happy, and more amiable, than when directing the pointless efforts, and lavishing the unavailing wealth, of Britain, against a continent inhabited by men, who panted after, and at length acquired independence. The quondam premier now listened with attention for the first time, to those complaints which he had before spurned at; and the ex-diplomatist began to entertain a respect for the ex-statesman who had bereaved himself and family of their dearest hopes. He also formed a strict friendship with his then neighbour, Sir James Bland Burgess, in conjunction with whom he has since written many verses. From this favourite spot he retired however for a while, and left a beloved residence, since called Cumbertand House, by the proprietor, in honour of him. It was now his intention to pass the remainder of his days at Ramsgate, where one of his daughters, who had been many years married to Lord Edward Bentinck, the uncle of the present Duke of Portland, then dwelt. But he did not remain long there, for the memory of the Wells was still dear to him, and he accordingly returned thither, and occupied a small house on Mount Zion, exactly opposite to his former mansion. He was now once more in his proper element. Every spring brought down a number of the first families in the kingdom, and, during the winter, he made occasional excursions to town. His influence, also, was dis-

\* Mr. Hussey, better known by the appellation of Dr. H. was an Irishman by birth, and afterwards obtained an episcopal mitre as a titular Roman Catholic bishop, *in partibus remot.* Ed.



displayed and exerted in the election of a master of the ceremonies, and he was flattered by the choice of the volunteers, by whom he was chosen major-commandant. In consequence of an accession to their numbers, he afterwards obtained a commission as lieutenant-colonel, and the writer of this memoir has often seen him march a couple of miles at their head, and give the word of command with all the ardour of an experienced veteran.

Nor were his literary pursuits entirely forgotten. Mr. C. at an advanced period of life, could still occasionally compose a *jeu d'esprit*, and he once more ventured even to write for the stage; but we lament to observe, that none of his latter performances evinced the spirit, or experienced the success of his *West Indian*. He also undertook a quarterly review, to which he prefixed a preface, and appended his name to this, as well as many of the leading articles; but this speculation also proved unfortunate. "*Memoirs of his own Life*," however, were read with satisfaction, and circulated with a certain degree of avidity. Soon after their appearance, he confided the care of arranging his posthumous works to Messrs. Rogers\* and Sharpe, together with Sir James Bland Burgess.

It is with sorrow we are obliged to remark, that Mr. Cumberland towards the latter part of his life, experienced a variety of misfortunes. One of his grandsons, having at an early period of life been sent to sea as a midshipman, had received a corporeal punishment for some trifling fault; this circumstance, which we believe is unusual on the part of a midshipman, preyed on his mind, more especially as the young man died soon after. He wrote for, and, we have heard, obtained a court-martial for the trial of the officer in question; but although he was acquitted, yet the circumstances of the case rankled in his mind, and rendered him at times uneasy. His favourite daughter also was far from enjoying a good state of health, while her husband, a foreign officer, who had served abroad with credit, appeared to be afflicted with a mortal distemper. His own affairs too, were far from being flourishing, and his late literary pursuits had not been attended with that flattering success which he experienced during his earlier years.

It was in this situation, at some dis-

tance from his own beloved house, and from Tunbridge Wells, a residence to which he was so much and so long attached, that Richard Cumberland resigned his breath, at the house of Mr. Henry Fry, in Bedford Place, Russell Square, in the 80th year of his age, on the 7th of May, 1811. The author of this article, who had known him for some years, beheld his grave on the day of his interment\*, in Poets Corner, Westminster Abbey, with a considerable degree of emotion. A procession was formed on the occasion, and his mortal remains being deposited in a spot, nearly at an equal distance from Dryden and Addison, Dr. Vincent, the Dean of Westminster, and himself an author, pronounced the following funeral discourse over the remains of his old schoolfellow:

"The person you now see deposited here, is Richard Cumberland, an author of no small merit: his writings were chiefly intended for the stage, but of a tendency strictly moral; they were not destitute of faults, but cannot be charged with grossness; nor did they abound with oaths, or libidinous expressions, as I am shocked to observe is the case with many of such compositions of the present day. He wrote as much as any; few excelled more; and his works must be holden in the highest estimation so long as the English language will be understood. He considered the theatre as a school for moral improvement, and his remains are truly worthy of mingling with the illustrious dead which surround us.

"Read his prose subjects on divinity! there you will find the true christian spirit of the man who trusted in our lord and saviour Jesus Christ; so may God forgive him his sins, and at the resurrection of the just, receive him into everlasting glory!"

Mr. Cumberland in person, appeared rather below the middle size, with a countenance, from which the vermilion flow of health was not banished until the last and most afflicting period of his existence. He usually dressed in blue or black, was always neat in his apparel, and when he so chose, could be both pleasing and instructive in his conversation. In respect to the world, he affected to possess a critical knowledge of it, yet he, to adopt his own language,

"In its fair promises reposed more trust  
Than wiser heads, and older hearts, would  
risque."

\* Mr. R. is author of the "*Pleasures of Memory*."

We most sincerely hope that his wishes may be fully verified, and that the following apostrophe has not been addressed by him in vain :

"Some tokens of a life not wholly pass'd  
In selfish strivings or ignoble sloth,  
Haply there may be found when I am gone,  
Which may dispose fair candour to discern  
Some merit in my zeal, and let my works  
Outlive the maker, who bequeaths them to  
thee ;

For well I know where our perception ends  
Thy praise begins, and few there be who  
weave

Wreaths for the poet's brow, till he is laid  
Low in his narrow dwelling with the worm."

Mr. C. has left, we believe, five children, and about sixteen grand-children, to bewail his loss, and respect his memory. Of four boys, two perished in the service of their country, and two still remain; one of these, Richard, educated at Cambridge, is a captain in the navy, and another a barrack-master. One of his daughters, as has already been said, married the brother of the Duke of Portland; another became the wife of a man of fortune, and a third, with whom he lived, was united to a German officer.

Here follows a catalogue of his works, inaccurate, perhaps, in some particulars, but probably the best hitherto published.

#### I. THEOLOGY.

1. Sermons.
2. Evidences of the Christian Religion.
3. Translations of the Psalms.

#### II. HEROIC POETRY.

1. Calvary, or the Death of Christ; a poem in blank verse.
2. The Exodiad; written, we believe, in conjunction with Sir J. B. Burges.

#### III. DRAMATIC WORKS.

1. The Banishment of Cicero; a dramatic poem in five acts, printed in 1761.
2. Caractacus.
3. The Summer's Tale; a comedy.
4. The Brothers; a comedy.
5. The Fashionable Lover; a comedy.
6. The West Indian; a comedy, which was got up in a great style by Garrick, and, in the language of the theatres, had a "long run."
7. The Cholerick Man; a comedy, to which Garrick wrote the Epilogue.
8. Timon of Athens; altered from Shakespeare.
9. The Fashionable Lover; 1772.
10. Note of Hand, or a Trip to New-market; 1776.
11. Mysterious Husband; 1783.
12. The Battle of Hastings; a tragedy, in which Henderson played the character of Edgar Atheling.
13. Box Lobby Challenge.

14. The Opera of Calypso.
15. The Impostors; a comedy.
16. The Widow of Delphi, or Descent of the Deities.
17. False Impressions.
18. The Carmelite; said to be his best tragedy, 1785.
19. The Natural Son; a comedy.
20. The Dependant.
21. Days of Yore.
22. Ward of Nature.
23. First Love.
24. The Jew.
25. Country Attorney.
26. Walloons.
27. Wat Tyler.
28. The Clouds.
29. The Sailor's Daughter.

#### IV. UNPUBLISHED DRAMAS.

1. The Elder Brutus; a tragedy.
2. The False Demetrius.
3. Tiberius in Caprea. And
4. Torrendal; a tragedy.

#### V. FUGITIVE PIECES.

1. Verses on the Accession of his present Majesty.
2. A Poem after the manner of Goldsmith's "Retaliation."
3. Verses on the Bust of the present Prince of Wales.
4. An irregular Ode, addressed to the Sun, composed at Keswick, and published in 1775-6.
5. Ode to the late Dr. Robert James; suggested by the recovery of the author's second son from a fever, in consequence of the prescriptions of that physician.
6. Lines to the late Earl of Mansfield.
7. Epilogue to the Arab.
8. Verses Complimentary of Romney, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.
9. Verses to Richard Sharpe, esq. who first suggested the idea of Mr. C.'s Memoirs.
10. Verses presented to the late Princess Amelia, by the author's daughter-in-law, Lady Albinia Cumberland.
11. Verses to Nelson.
12. Affectation; and 13. Avarice.
14. Verses to the Prince of Wales.
15. Verses to Mr. Pitt.
16. Chorusses in the Appraiser, 1793.

#### VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Translations from the Troades of Seneca.
2. Curtius in the Gulph.
3. A short Sketch of Lord Sackville's Character, dedicated to the Earl of Dorchester, 1785.
4. The Observer; two editions published in the two first years. The work now extends to five volumes, and displays great learning, and good morals.
5. An accurate Catalogue of the Paintings in the King of Spain's Palace at Madrid.
6. Anecdotes of eminent Painters in Spain.
7. Memoirs, 2 vols. 4to.
8. Preface to Tipper's Review.



## VII. NOVELS.

1. Arundel, 2 vols.
2. John de Lancaster.
3. Henry, 4 vols.

## VIII. CONTROVERSIAL.

1. A Letter to Right Rev. Bishop of Ox—; containing some animadversions made by him upon a character given by the

late Dr. Bentley, in a Letter from a late Professor in the University of Oxford, to the Right Rev. Author of the Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated. This passed through two editions.

2. A Pamphlet in Opposition to the Bishop of Llandaff's Proposal for Equalizing the Revenues of the English Hierarchy.

## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

*Considerations and Proposals in Order to the Regulation of the Press: together with Diverse Instances of Treasonous and Seditious Pamphlets, proving the necessity thereof. By Roger L'Es-trange. London: printed by A. C. June 3, M.DC.LXIII.*

*The Stationers are not to be entrusted with the care of the Press, for these following Reasons.*

**F**IRST. They are both parties and judges; for diverse of them have brought up servants to the mystery of printing which they still retain in dependence: Others again are both printers and stationers themselves; so that they are entrusted (effectually) to search for their own copies, to destroy their own interests, to prosecute their own agents, and to punish themselves; for they are the principal authors of those mischiefs which they pretend now to redress, and the very persons against whom the penalties of this intended regulation are chiefly levell'd.

2ly. It is not advisable to rely upon the honesty of people (if it may be avoided) where that honesty is to their loss: especially if they be such as have already given proof that they prefer their private gain before the well-fare of the publique; which has been the stationer's case throughout our late troubles, some few excepted, whose integrity deserves encouragement.

3ly. In this trust, they have not only the temptation of profit, to divert them from their duty (a fair part of their stock lying in seditious ware), but the means of transgressing with great privacy, and safety: for, make them overseers of the press, and the printers become totally

at their devotion; so that the whole trade passes through the fingers of their own creatures, which, upon the matter, concludes rather in a combination, than a remedy.

4ly. It seems a little too much to reward the abusers of the press with the credit of superintending it: upon a confidence that they that destroyed the last king for their benefit, will now make it their business to preserve this to their loss.

5ly. It will cause a great disappointment of searches, when the persons most concern'd shall have it in their power to spoyl all, by notices, partiality, or delay.

6ly. As the effectual regulation of the press is not at all the stationer's interest, so is it strongly to be suspected that it is as little their aim: for not one person has been fin'd, and but one prosecuted, (as is credibly affirmed) since the late act, notwithstanding so much treason and sedition printed and disperst since that time.

7ly. It is enjoyn'd by the late Act "that no man shall be admitted to be a master-printer, until they who were at that time actually master-printers, shall be by death or otherwise reduced to the number of twenty:" which provision notwithstanding, several persons have since that time been suffer'd to set up masters; which gives to understand that the reducing of the presses to a limited number is not altogether the stationers purpose.

*The Printers are not to be entrusted with the Government of the Press.*

First, All the arguments already objected against the stationers, hold good also against the printers, but not fully so strong. That is, they are both parties

tyes and judges. Self-ended, (upon experiment) under the temptation of profit. Offenders as well as the stationers; and, in all abuses of the presse, confederate with them. Beside, they will have the same influence upon searches; and they have probably as little stomach to a regulation, as the other. 'Tis true, the printers interest is not so great as the stationers; for where hee gets (it may be) 20 or 25 in the 100 for printing an unlawful book, the other doubles, nay many times, trebles his mony by selling it: yet neverthelesse the printer's benefit lyes at stake too.

2dly. It were a hard matter to pick out twenty master-printers, who are both free of the trade, of ability to manage it, and of integrity to be entrusted with it: most of the honest sort being impoverished by the late times, and the great business of the press being engross'd by Oliver's creatures.

But they propose to undertake the work upon condition to be incorporate. That is, to be disengaged from the company of stationers, and to be made a society by themselves. It may be answered, that it would be with them as 'tis with other incorporate societies: they would be true to the publique, so far as stands with the particular good of the company. But evidently their gain lyes the other way: and for a state to erect a corporation that shall bring so great a danger upon the publique, and not one peny into the treasury, to balance the hazzard, were a proceeding not ordinary.

But they offer to give security, and to be lyable to fines. Let that be done, whether they be incorporate, or no. In case of failer, they'll be content to lose their priviledges. What signifies that, but only a stronger obligation to a closer confederacy? 'Tis true, the printers in a distinct and regulated society may do some good as to the general business of printing, and within the sphere of that particular profession: but the question is here, how to prevent a publique mischief, not how to promote a private trade. But are not printers the fittest instruments in searches? They are, without dispute, necessary assistants, either for retrieving conceal'd pamphlets, or for examination of work in the mettle, but whether it be either for the honour, or safety, of the publique, to place so great a trust in the hands of persons of that quality, and interest, is submitted to better judgments.

To conclude, both printers and stationers, under colour of offering a service to the publique, do effectually but design one upon another. The printers would beat down the bookselling trade, by managing the press as themselves please, and by working upon their own copies. The stationers, on the other side, they would subject the printers to be absolutely their slaves; which they have effected in a large measure already, by so encreasing the number, that the one half must either play the knaves, or starve.

The expedient for this, must be some way to disengage the printers from that servile and mercenary dependence upon the stationers, unto which they are at present subjected. The true state of the business being as follows:

First, The number of master-printers is computed to be about 60, whereas 20 or 24 would dispatch all the honest work of the nation.

2dly. These sixty master-printers have above 100 apprentices; (that is, at least 20 more than they ought to have by the law.)

3dly. There are, beside aliens, and those that are free of other trades, at least 150 journy-men, of which number, at least 30 are superfluous; to which 30 there will be added about 36 more, beside above 50 supernumerary apprentices, upon the reduction of the master-printers to 24. So that upon the whole reckoning, there will be left a matter of 60 journy-men, and 50 apprentices, to provide for, a part of which charge might very reasonably be laid upon those who bound or took any of the said number, as apprentices, contrary to the limitation set by authority.

These supernumerary printers were at first introduced by the book-sellers, as a sure way to bring them both to their prices, and purposes; for the number being greater then could honestly live upon the trade, the printers were enforced either to print treason, or sedition, if the stationer offered it, or to want lawful work, by which necessity on the one side, and power on the other, the combination became exceeding dangerous, and so it still continues; but how to dissolve it, whether by barely disincorporating the company of stationers, and subjecting the printers to rules apart, and by themselves; or by making them two distinct companies, I do not meddle.

This only may be offer'd, that in case those privileges and benefits should be granted



granted, to both stationers, and printers, which they themselves desire in point of trade; yet in regard that several interests are concern'd, that of the kingdom on the one side, and only that of the companies on the other: it is but reason that there should be several superintending powers, and that the smaller interest should give place, and be subordinate to the greater: that is, the master and wardens to manage the business of their respective trade, but withall, to be subjected to some superior officer, that should over-look them both on behalf of the publique.

As the powers of licensing books, are by the late act vested in several persons, with regard to the several subjects those books treat of; so may there likewise be several agents authoris'd and appointed for the care of the press, touching these several particulars, under the name and title of surveyors of the press: and every distinct surveyor to keep himself strictly within the limits of his own province. As for example:

First, The lord chancellor, or lord keeper of the great seal of England for the time being, the lords chief justices, and lord chief baron for the time being, or one or more of them, are specially authoris'd to license, by themselves, or by their substitutes, all books concerning the common laws of this kingdom.

Let there be one surveigher of the press constituted peculiarly for that subject.

2dly. All books of divinity, physique, philosophy, or whatsoever other science, or art, are to be licensed by the lord archbishop of Canterbury, and lord bishop of London for the time being, or one of them, or by their, or one of their appointments, or by either one of the chancellours, or vice-chancellours of either of the universities, for the time being.

Let three other surveighers of the press be likewise authorized for these particulars.

3dly. All books concerning heraldry, titles of honour, and arms, or concerning the office of earl-marshal, are to be licens'd by the earl-marshal for the time being; or in case there shall not then be an earl-marshal, by the three kings of arms, or any two of them, whereof Garter to be one.

This is to be the subject of another surveigher's care.

4thly. Books of history, politiques, state-affairs, and all other miscellanies,

or treatises, not comprehended under the powers before-mentioned, fall under the jurisdiction of the principal secretaries of state, to be allow'd by themselves, or one of them, or by their, or one of their appointments.

The care of the press concerning these particulars may be another surveigher's business; so that six persons may do the whole work, with good order, and security. Three substitutes for the bishops, and chancellours, and one a-piece for the rest.

A word now touching the encouragement of these officers, and then concerning penalties to be inflicted upon offenders, and rewards to be granted to enformers.

The inward motive to all publique and honourable actions, must be taken for granted to be a principle of loyalty, and justice: but the question is here concerning outward encouragements to this particular charge. There must be benefit, and power. Benefit, that a man may live honestly upon the employment; and power, for the credit and execution of the trust.

The benefit must arise partly from some certain and standing fee; and in part from accessory and contingent advantages, which will be but few, and small, in proportion to the trouble and charge of the employment: for there must be, first, a constant attendance, and a dayly labour in hunting out, and over-looking books, and presses; and secondly, a continual expense in the enterainment of instruments for discovery and intelligence, which, being deducted out of the pittances of licenses and forfeitures, will leave the surveigher a very small proportion for his peyns.

The next thing is a power to execute; without which, the law is dead, and the officer ridiculous.

Now concerning penalties and rewards.

1. The gain of printing some books is ten times greater, if they scape, then the loss, if they be taken; so that the damage bearing such a disproportion to the profit, is rather an allurements to offend, then a discouragement.

2. As the punishment is too small for the offender, so is the reward also for the enformer; for reckon the time, trouble, and money, which it shall cost the prosecutour to recover his allotment, he shall sit down at last a loser by the bargain, and more than that, he loses his credit and employment, over and above.

as

as a betrayer of his fellows; so great is the power and confidence of the delinquent party.

The way to help this, is to augment both the punishment and the reward, and to provide that the inflicting of the one, and the obteyning of the other, may be both easie and certain; for to impose a penalty, and to leave the way of raying it so tedious and difficult, as in this case hitherto it is, amounts to no more than this: If the enformer will spend ten pound, 'tis possible he may recover five; and so the prosecutor must impose a greater penalty upon himself, then the law does upon the offender, or else all comes to nothing.

An expedient for this inconvenience is highly necessary; and why may not the oath of one credible witness or more, before a master of the chancery, or a justice of the peace, serve for a conviction. Especially the person accused being left at liberty before such oath taken, either to appeal to the privy-council, or to abide the decision.

Now to the several sorts of penalties, and to the application of them.

The ordinary penalties I find to be these: Death, mutilation, imprisonment, banishment, corporal peyns, disgrace, pecuniary mulcts; which penalties are to be apply'd with regard to the quality of the offence, and to the condition of the delinquent.

The offence is either blasphemy, heresie, schism, treason, sedition, scandal, or contempt of authority.

The delinquents are the advisers, authors, compilers, writers, printers, correctors, stitchers, and binders, of unlawful books and pamphlets; together with all publishers, dispersers, and concealers of them in general, and all stationers, posts, hackny-coachmen, carryers, boatmen, mariners, hawkers, mercury-women, pedlers, and ballad-singers, so offending, in particular.

Penalties of disgrace ordinarily in practice are many, and more may be added.

Pillory, stocks, whipping, carting, stigmatizing, disablement to bear office or testimony, publique recantation, standing under the gallows with a rope about the neck at a publique execution, disfranchisement (if free-men), cashiering (if souldiers), degrading (if persons of condition), wearing some badge of infamy, condemnation to work either in mines, plantations, or houses of correction.

Under the head of pecuniary mulcts,

are comprehended forfeitures, confiscations, loss of any beneficial office or employment, incapacity to hold or enjoy any; and finally, all damages accruing, and impos'd, as a punishment for some offence.

Touching the other penalties before-mention'd, it suffices only to have nam'd them, and so to proceed to the application of them, with respect to the crime, and to the offender.

The penalty ought to bear proportion to the malice, and influence of the offence, but with respect to the offender too; for the same punishment (unless it be death itself) is not the same thing to several persons, and it may be proper enough to punish one man in his purse, another in his credit, a third in his body, and all for the same offence.

The grand delinquents are, the authors or compilers (which I reckon as all one), the printers, and stationers.

For the authors, nothing can be too severe that stands with humanity and conscience. First, 'tis the way to cut off the fountain of our troubles. 2dly, there are not many of them in an age, and so the less work to do.

The printer and stationer come next, who, beside the common penalties of mony, loss of copies, or printing materials, may be subjected to these further punishments.

Let them forfeit the best copy they have, at the choice of that surveigher of the press under whose cognisance the offence lyes; the profit whereof the said officer shall see thus distributed, one third to the king, a second to the enformer, reserving the remainder to himself.

In some cases, they may be condemn'd to wear some visible badge, or marque of ignominy, as a halter instead of a hat-band, one stocking blew, and another red; a blew bonnet with a red T or S upon it, to denote the crime to be either treason or sedition: and if at any time, the person so condemn'd shall be found without the said badge or marque during the time of his obligation to wear it, let him incurre some further penalty, provided only, that if within the said time he shall discover and seize, or cause to be seized, any author, printer, or stationer, liable at the time of that discovery and seizure, to be proceeded against for the matter of treasonous or seditious pamphlets, the offender aforeraid shall from the time of that discovery be discharg'd from wearing it any longer.

This proposal may seem phantastique



at first sight; but certainly there are many men who had rather suffer any other punishment than be made publicely ridiculous.

It is not needful here to run through every particular, and to direct in what manner and to what degree these and other offenders in the like kind shall be punished, so as to limit and appropriate the punishment; but it shall suffice, having specifi'd the several sorts of offenders and offences, to have laid down likewise the several species of penalties,

sortable to every man's condition, and crime.

Concerning rewards, something is said already, and I shall only add for a conclusion, that they are every jot as necessary as punishments, and ought to be various, according to the several needs, tempers, and qualities, of the persons upon whom they are to be conferr'd. Money is a reward for one, honour for another; and either of these misplac'd, would appear rather a mockery than a benefit. THE END.

### *Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

RICHARD KEDERMINSTER.

THIS amiable and learned man, was the last abbot but one who presided over the monastery of Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, to which office he was elected in 1488. His wise government, and the encouragement he afforded to virtue and literature, rendered this society so flourishing, that it was equal to a little university. In the year 1500, he travelled to Rome, and became afterwards a celebrated preacher. On the privileges of the clergy being attacked, in 1515, he preached a remarkable sermon to prove that it was against the law of God, who, by his prophet David, says, "Touch not my anointed, and do my prophets no harm." He wrote a valuable history of the foundation of his monastery, and another of the lives of the abbots, beginning with Germanus, in the seventh year of King Edgar, A.D. 938, and continued it to his own times. These important documents, after the dissolution of religious houses, fell into the hands of Judge Moreton, and were consumed by the fire of London, at his chambers in Serjeant's Inn. A fair copy of them is, however, said to have been in the possession of Bishop Fell about 1630. It is possible that this may have been preserved, and it would be highly gratifying to know where records so valuable are deposited. Tanner mentions several other Registers of this house, which probably exist to this day. Richard Kederminster beautified the abbey church, and inclosed it with a wall towards the town, and there he was buried in 1531.

#### PROCLAMATION AGAINST DEFACING MONUMENTS.

Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, issued a proclamation against

the impious defacing of such memorials as were erected for the dead, and every printed copy was subscribed with her own hand. Those who have committed this offence, are ordered, if they are able to have them repaired; and if not, they are to be punished by penance, fine, and imprisonment, and the revenues of the churches are to be employed in restoring them as nearly as possible to their original state.

ALEXANDER DE HAILES.

This once celebrated scholar was brought up at Hailes Abbey, in the county of Gloucester, from whence in due time he removed to Oxford, and from thence went to Paris to complete his studies. He wrote "The Summe of Divinitie," at the instance of Pope Innocent the Fourth, to whom he dedicated the work, and for this and other good services to the church of Rome, he received the splendid title of *Doctor Irrefragabilis*. He died in 1545, and was buried in the Franciscan church at Paris.

#### VACCINATION, AND INOCULATION FOR THE SMALL POX.

It must excite astonishment that the vaccine inoculation, which has already been attended with so much success, should so long have been known, and partially acted upon, in the provinces, without being adopted in the metropolis. This may perhaps, in some measure, be attributed to the obscurity of the first practitioners, who not being regularly bred, were of course supposed to be grossly ignorant; and the sapient and solemn society, with the mystical capitals of M.D. backed to the end of each of their names, held the unenlightened and illiterate in so much contempt

tempt, that they would not deign to adopt any practice which had been previously pursued by an uninitiated herd, who were so far from being able to write a prescription in elegant Latin, that they could very rarely write it in plain English.

Transferring the small-pox from one subject to another, by the common mode of inoculation, though universally supposed to have been introduced in this nation by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, may, in like manner, be traced back to a much earlier period, and is generally believed to have been long practiced in North Wales, as far back as any tradition reaches. When the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, (I mean the grandfather of the present baronet,) was told, at his own table at Wynstyn, of the secret brought from Turkey, by the above-mentioned Lady Mary, he declared that when he was a boy, (and, as he was told and believed, for many ages back,) old women, who were distinguished by the name of *cunning-women*, and travelled the country as gypsies, practised inoculation as well as fortune-telling; they affected to give the small-pox by a charm, but really carried the matter in a quill, and scratched the arm with a pin or needle.

The introduction of Lady Mary's Circassian mode of inoculation, transferred it from the cunning women, to the still more cunning apothecaries, surgeons, &c. &c. &c.

*A short specimen of A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, comprising words, phrases, &c. which that learned lexicographer thought beneath his notice.*  
*By a late celebrated Writer.*

I shall somewhat enlarge the catalogue of terms that demand explication, which like base metal among legitimate coin, have by long usage, become current in our language, and without which the commerce of the world, or even the traffic of letters can with difficulty be maintained, either with profit or delectation. To explain them may be some glory; it would be more substantial fame to contribute to their extirpation.

Wishy-washy; fiddle-faddle; slapdash; hum-drum; harum-scarum; pitpat; rantum-scantum; chit-chat; prittle-prattle; hoity-toity; tip-top; hubble-bubble; humpty-dumpty; hugger-mugger; hiccius-docius; hurdy-gurdy.

It is easy from this slight specimen to suppose extension and amplification. Printed authorities will be subjoined, as vouchers for the existence of every term and word that shall be cited; and its various significations, where there are more than one, properly explained.

He who writes a dictionary of any tongue whatsoever, may be considered as labouring in a coal mine; but he who collects the refuse of a language, claims more than ordinary commiseration, and may be said to sift the cinders,

Higgledy-piggledy,	-	-	Conglomeration and confusion.
Scribble-scrabble,	-	-	Pages of inanity.
See-saw,	-	-	Alternate preponderation.
Tittle-tattle,	-	-	Futile conversation.
Mum-chance,	-	-	Mental torpidity.
Fee-fo-fum,	-	-	Gigantic intonation.
Hobble-de-hoy,	-	-	The period between adolescence and puberty.
Tit for tat,	-	-	Adequate retaliation.
Willy-nilly,	-	-	The exertion of an act, <i>maugre</i> the consent of another.
Dingle-dangle,	-	-	Aërial suspension.
Hurry-scurry,	-	-	Inordinate precipitation.
Shilly-shally,	-	-	Hesitation and irresolution.
Hurley-burley,	-	-	Extreme tumult and confusion.
Topsy-turvy,—Arsy-versy,	-	-	An inversion of capitals and fundamentals.
Riddle-me ree,	-	-	An ænigmatic exordium.
Ding-dong,	-	-	Tintinabulary chimes, used metaphorically to signify dispatch and vehemence.
Tag-rag,—Riff-raff,	-	-	The lowest plebeians. See <i>Base-born</i> , and <i>Scum of the earth</i> .
Ninny-hammer—Nincompoop,	-	-	Asinine wretches.
Hocus-pocus,	-	-	Pseudo necromancy.
Jeminy-creminy,	-	-	An emasculate obstentaion.
Rigmarele,	-	-	Discourse incoherent and rhapsodical.
Z-z zag,	-	-	Transverse angles.
Crincum-crancum,	-	-	Lines of irregularity and involution.
Helter-skelter,	-	-	Quasi hilariter et celeriter; signifying motion of equal jocundity and velocity.
Hodge-podge,	-	-	A culinary mixture of heterogeneous ingredients, applied metaphorically to all discordant combinations.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## SONNET,

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO CAPEL  
LOFFT, ESQ.

AH! faintly Fancy pictures to my view  
Th' accustom'd grove where Lofft is  
wont to spend  
The pensive hour, accomplishing some  
end,  
That may the lowly peasant's joys renew;  
And much I wish to pay the tribute due  
To him, whose precepts gen'rous deeds  
commend;  
The Muse's patron, and the Poet's friend,  
The poor man's guardian from Oppression's  
crew.  
Accept then, Lofft! the tributary lay,  
From one untutor'd in scholastic lore;  
Whose humble aim, to gain the right path-  
way,  
That leads to Learning's truly valu'd store;  
May hope in thee to find the genial ray  
Of approbation, gleam till life is o'er.

WM. TAYLOR.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FROM THE NEW EDITION OF MISS MIT-  
FORD'S POEMS, NOW IN THE PRESS.

WHERE all that strikes th' admiring eye,  
Breathes beauty and sublimity;  
Where the cool air and tranquil light,  
The world-worn heart to peace invite;  
Whence comes this sadness, pure and holy,  
This calm resistless melancholy,  
This hallow'd fear, this awe-struck feeling?  
Comes it from yonder organ pealing?  
From low chaunt stealing up the aisle?  
From closed gate echoing through the pile?  
From storied windows glancing high?  
From bannerets of chivalry?  
Or from yon holy chapel seen  
Dimly athwart the Gothic screen?  
No, 'tis the stranger's solemn tread,  
Resounding o'er the mighty dead!  
He came to see thy wond'rous state,  
The wise, the beautiful, the great,  
Thy glories, empress of the wave,  
He came to see,—and found a grave,  
But such a grave as never yet  
To statesman paid a people's debt;  
In battle strife the hero's sigh  
Is breathed for thee or victory;  
And bards immortal find in thee  
A second immortality.

He who first raised from Gothic gloom  
Our tongue, here Chaucer finds a tomb;  
Here gentle Spenser, foulest stain  
Of his own Gloriana's reign!  
And he who mocked at art's controul,  
The mighty master of the soul;  
Shakespeare, our Shakespeare!—by his side,  
The man who poured his mighty tide;  
The man who poured his mighty tide;

MONTHLY MAG. No. 214.

The brightest union genius wrought,  
Was Garrick's voice and Shakespeare's  
thought.

Here Milton's heaven-strung lyre reposes!  
Here Dryden's meteor brilliance closes!  
Here Newton lies!—and with him lie  
The thousand glories of our sky;  
Stars, numerous as the host of heaven,  
And radiant as the flashing levin!  
Lo, Chatham! the immortal name,  
Graven in the patriot's heart of flame!  
Here, his long course of honours run,  
The mighty father's mighty son:  
And here—Ah, wipe that filling tear!  
Last, best, and greatest, Fox lies here.  
Here sleep they all: on the wide earth  
There dwell not men of mortal birth,  
Would dare contest fame's glorious race,  
With those who fill this little space.  
O, could some wizard spell revive  
The buried dead, and bid them live,  
It were a sight to charm dull age,  
The infant's roving eye engage,  
The wounded heal, the deaf man cure,  
The widow from her tears allure,  
And moping ideots tell the story,  
Of England's bliss and England's glory,  
And they do live!—Our Shakespeare's  
strains

Die not whilst English tongue remains:  
Whilst light and colours rise and fly,  
Lives Newton's deathless memory:  
Whilst Freedom warms one English breast,  
There Fox's honored name shall rest.  
Yes, they do live!—they live to inspire  
Fame's daring sons with hallowed fire;  
Like sparks from heaven they make the  
blaze,  
The living light of genius' rays;  
Bid England's glories flash across the gloom,  
And catch her heroes' spirit from their tomb.

## SUN-SET.

BY MISS MITFORD.

FROM THE SAME.

THE clouds disperse,—just glancing bright,  
The sun sends forth his shrouded light;  
'Tis pleasant on th' horizon's verge,  
To see the clouded beams immerge,  
Which strove all day 'twixt frown and smile,  
Like the coy beauty's simple wile,  
Who seeks to fix her lover's eye,  
By thy strong spell, variety!  
It clears!—we'll rest upon the bridge,  
And mark yon purple western ridge,  
Where the dividing clouds unfold  
Long narrow streaks of burnished gold;  
Now seen amid the clustering trees,  
Like flaming sparks borne on the breeze;  
Now tipping every verdant elm  
With radiant light, like warrior's helm;

+ B

Now

Now higher mount the clouds, and higher,  
Bursts on the eye that orb of fire!  
Lighting the landscape's fair expanse,  
Wide, far, the brilliant sun beams dance.  
Now on the unruffled lakelet playing,  
Now on the winding streamlet straying,  
Gilding fair cot and white-washed farm,  
Awakening every sleeping charm,  
Chasing the dark sky's vapoury sorrow,  
And promising a glorious morrow.

How beautiful the sight!—the eye  
Shrinks from its dazzling majesty  
To rest upon the rosy cloud  
Which overhangs its lustre proud,  
Catching the pure refulgent rays,  
But softening their excessive blaze;  
Refreshed, the charmed eye returns  
Where that bright orb of glory burns;  
Suspended for a moment's space,  
He seems to check th' ethereal race,  
Then sinks beneath the horizon's bound,  
With added speed to run his round—  
So sinks the hero's soul to rest,  
To rise more bright amid the blest!

He speeds upon the viewless wind;  
The track of light remains behind,  
And golden tint and rosy blush  
Wide circling mix in brilliant flush;  
Reflected in the stream below,  
How lovely the bright colors glow,  
Fring'd in by trees that shake and quiver  
On the clear margin of the river,  
That, downward growing, seem to spread,  
And proudly wave th' inverted head!  
There, bending o'er the light rail, sleep  
Our watery shadows dark and deep;  
There, too, my playful favorite bends,  
And o'er the stream her head extends,  
Graceful inclines the long arched neck,  
With haughty wave and sportive beck:

Then, starting back, erects her ear,  
And sees deep in the water clear  
Another jetty greyhound rise,  
With long arched neck and sparkling eyes;  
Advance, recede, stoop down, or fly,  
With apt and faithful mimicry,  
Pursuing still her every motion,  
Baffling her every simple notion,  
Till with slow step, and frequent pause,  
Maria from the bridge withdraws.

'Tis sweet to linger here, and view  
The fading landscape's twilight hue;  
To mark how Nature owns the hour,  
That calls to sleep's refreshing bower.  
All hasten to their home:—the lamb  
Meekly pursues its mild-eyed dam;  
The plover, with loud flapping wing  
And shrilly scream, is hovering;  
The peasant, his day's labor o'er,  
Sits idly at his cottage door;  
And plough-boys swing on farm-yard gate,  
And laugh and joke with heart elate;  
Whilst cackling geese quick fluttering come,  
And whirring chaffers loudly hum.  
O, Nature has no voice, no tone,  
Howe'er discordant when alone,  
But breathing her glad spirit free,  
Bursts forth in general harmony!  
The sheep-bell low, the screaming bird,  
The loud rude jest, the lowing herd,  
The insect whir,—who'd wish to cease,  
Music of nature, joy, and peace!

But they are hushed.—the sky grows pale,  
The purple clouds no longer sail,  
The gathering shades the valley fill,  
The lowering mists obscure the hill,  
The evening dew is rising fast,  
And evening's loveliest hour is past.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

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Strictures on Subjects, chiefly relating to the Established Religion and the Clergy. By the Rev. Josiah Thomas. 3s. 6d.

A Course of Lectures containing a Description and Systematic Arrangement of the several Branches of Divinity. By Herbert Marsh, D.D. F.R.S. Part II. 3s.

Four Discourses on the Nature, Design, Uses, and History, of the Ordinance of Baptism; with a Preface. By Joshua Toulmin, D.D. 3s. 6d.

Devotional and Doctrinal Extracts from Epistles of the Yearly Meetings, in London, of the People called Quakers, from 1678 to 1810.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

\* \* Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early notice.

MR. JOHN LINDSAY'S, (GROVE HOUSE, MIDDLESEX), for a Boat, and various Apparatus, whereby Heavy Burdens can be conveyed in Shallow Water, and whereby the Lives of Men will be saved from Wrecks, &c. &c.

THE vessel here described, may be a boat, or barge, of any size, the flatter the better. When loaded with a

cargo, and stopped by any impediment, as a shoal, rock or sand, Mr. L. places on each side of the loaded vessel, a long flat trough; the sides of which two troughs, which he calls lightners, are considerably higher from the surface of the water, than the loaded vessel that is now placed between the two troughs. Having thus placed the three vessels abreast



abreast of each other, he places two strong beams, which he calls depressers, across the three vessels, which beams may be placed twelve or fifteen feet asunder; but equidistant from stem to stern of the boat. The loaded vessel has fixed in a strong keelson, two powerful screws, and higher as to length than her gunwale: the beams, or depressers, having holes bored in the centre of them, receive the heads of the two screws; two capstans, with bars being fixed in the head of each screw, the vessel which is loaded, becomes by the action of these elevated screws gradually raised, while two beams are laid across the vessel and lightners, so that, by raising the loaded vessel, and depressing the lightners at the same time, the weight is divided on the three. When the shoals and difficulties in a river are so great in places that the lightners cannot enable the loaded vessel to pass, then he uses a number of water-troughs, called moveable weirs, of which the first is fixed with a kedge anchor on the opposite side of the river, when the vessel is to pass the shoal; and by attaching a number of these moveable weirs to each other, in a diagonal position, and by placing a tarpauling along them to prevent the escape of the water, he sinks the said weirs by weights in the river, by which means he directs the current of the river into so narrow a channel, that the increase of water will so deepen the shoal, that the vessel and apparatus will be enabled to pass the said shoal, and thereby continue her course. When the stream is too narrow for the barge, and lightners both to float, the barge may be buoyed up so as to be clear of the bottom, when the lightners must be stranded. In this case, two iron wheels are requisite at the ends of the beams, to run in a trough affixed above the gunwales of the trough in the centre, and by securing the cable by anchor, or otherwise, the vessel may, with her windlass, be warped off by degrees.

MR. WINSOR'S, (PALL-MALL), for a fixed Telegraphic Light-house, &c. for Signals and Intelligence, to serve by Night and by Day, &c.

The light-house consists, first, of a plain or hollow mast, either fixed or raised, and lowered at pleasure, according to the local situation. A lanthorn, of a large size, is fastened at top, which may be furnished with lenses, and may be supplied with gas or oil, and the lights

may be multiplied to any number, and arranged in different divisions above each other, so as to leave some visible space between them; for if only one row, or circle of light is given, it might, at a distance, be mistaken for a star: if only one row, circle, or division, of light is given, a pure gas flame or oil-lamp, should be fixed at a certain height above the lanthorn. In the present light-house, the gas burns in the form of a vane, or weather-cock, shewing the direction and variation of the wind in the darkest nights, which no rain, nor any storm, can extinguish: but the chief utility consists in the application of it for signals and telegraphic dispatches. By Mr. Winsor's invention, one central telegraph may correspond with any number of surrounding ones, by only reserving a distinct signal for preparation for each: whereas the telegraph, now in use, will only serve for one direction, or one point, in the compass, and there must be as many central ones, as there are next surrounding telegraphs.

Another point is, that the telegraphic light-house is made moveable to correspond at different parts of the sea-coast, or any where, where no fixed telegraphs are erected; for instance, a vessel at sea in distress fires guns, or makes other signals of distress; a moveable telegraph may be brought by a horse and cart, nearest the opposite point, to give signals that relief is preparing, and to give directions of any kind to mariners in distress. The inventor says, his telegraph may be of use to armies during battle, by serving to convey orders from the commanding general to any, and the most distant, corps, whereby time is saved, and a variety of manœuvres can be executed against the enemy with the greatest celerity. The machine is constructed on the principle of the lazy tongs, which shut up in a cart, and is raised to any length, from thirty to sixty feet, with ease and swiftness: it may follow the general, and become more serviceable than many aide-de-camps.

MR. JOHN DEAKINS, (ST. JOHN STREET, SMITHFIELD), for Improvements in the Kitchen Range.

We cannot well describe the principle of this invention without the aid of figures: the patentee attains his object by carrying the heat of a small fire, in a sort of serpentine direction, to the various parts of his range, and by this means he is enabled to perform every species of cookery,

cookery that can be demanded by the aid of single fire. The range contains a perpetual boiler, ironing and stewing stoves, hot plates for boiling, baking, and broiling, and a place for steaming meat, which by some is preferred to the process of boiling. For the additional expence of a few shillings, an apparatus may be added, which shall give a constant supply of distilled water, which in many situations is an article of essential importance

to a family who may be destitute of sweet and wholesome water. Mr. Deakin assures us that the cost of his kitchen range is much less than that of any before invented; that it answers, in most cases, as many or even more useful purposes than the generality of improved ranges; that it is symmetrical in its appearance, and so easy to manage, that no servant can mistake the application of its several parts.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\*\*\* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**D**R. BUSBY (Mus. D.) has issued proposals for publishing his new Translation of Lucretius, in rhyme, by subscription, in two elegant volumes in quarto; the price to subscribers four guineas, to be paid on the delivery of the work. We formerly announced that Dr. Busby had invited the literati of the metropolis to his house in Queen Ann's-street, West, on successive Saturday evenings, to hear this Translation recited by his son, Dr. Julian Busby. Nothing could have been more brilliant than these assemblages, or more gratifying to the genius of the translator; they also did credit to the taste of the town, and indicated that the author would be liberally requited for a labour which has occupied the intervals of a long life.

About three years ago, our correspondent COMMON SENSE published in the Monthly Magazine, the Principles of an Art of Short Memory, which he had practised for nearly twenty years. He did this in consequence of a recent application of his principles by some professor of *mnemonics*, as it was called at Paris, and he foretold that great sums would hereafter be made by teaching the same Art in London. This has taken place, and the Professor has actually been giving lectures to considerable numbers of our scientific amateurs, who are pledged or sworn to *secrecy*! As, however this art is of English, and not of French, or German, invention, we feel it due to our readers to refer them to the article signed COMMON SENSE, as they will there find an exact detail of the principles lately exhibited in London as a Novelty of Continental Discovery.

We are gratified in being able to introduce into our Poetical Department

some specimens of a new volume of Poems, which will be published in July, by Miss MITFORD.

The Rev. DAVID BLAIR, author of many deservedly popular school books, announces a volume of Familiar Juvenile Letters, which include the elements of that necessary art, for the use of schools.

We learn from the interesting volume published by the PRINCE REGENT, relative to the Herculaneum MSS. that several of those works will forthwith be given to the world by Mr. HAYTER, through the medium of the Clarendon press.

The poetical remains of the unfortunate BLACKET, the interest of whose Orphan Child has been so benevolently espoused by Mr. PRATT, will be published by that gentleman early in July; and no work ever more justly claimed the universal patronage of the lovers of genius.

A History and Description of the Church of St. Mary, Redcliff, Bristol, is preparing for publication, illustrated by several engravings, displaying the interior and exterior architecture, with plan, &c. of that building; from drawings by Mr. CHARLES WILD.

Mr. J. F. WILLIAMS announces by subscription a Patriotic Address to the British Nation, and a Poem to be called the British Lusiad; the object of which is to celebrate the deliverance of Portugal by the valour of the British army under the direction of Lord Wellington.

In a few days will be published, in two volumes 12mo. a new edition of the Orator, or elegant Extracts in Prose and Poetry, for the use of schools and academies; to which is prefixed, a Dissertation



tation on Oratorical Delivery, with an appendix, containing outlines of gesture, and examples of the principal passions and emotions. By JAMES CHAPMAN, Teacher of Elocution in the University of Glasgow.

Mr. MILLARD will publish in a few days, his New Pocket Cyclopædia, or Elements of Useful Knowledge, methodically arranged; designed for the higher classes in schools, and for young persons in general.

Mr. DYMCK, of the grammar school of Glasgow, has in the press a school copy of Cæsar, with English notes at the bottom of the page, and a copious explanation of the proper names at the end of the volume.

Dr. SMITH, president of the Linnæan Society, has nearly ready for publication a Tour to Lapland, translated from the original unpublished manuscript itinerary of the celebrated Linnæus. It will form two octavo volumes, and be adorned with above sixty wood cuts from extemporaneous sketches of the illustrious author.

In the press, and will speedily be published, for the use of schools, the third edition of *Elegantia Latinæ*, or Rules and Exercises illustrative of elegant Latin Style; by the Rev. E. VALPY, B.D. with considerable improvements and alterations.

A new edition of Pennant's British Zoology, with additions both to the text and plates, is in the press, and will appear early next season.

Mr. THOMAS MAC GILL has completed an Account of the Kingdom of Tunis, containing a view of the present state of the country, its government, productions, antiquities, the manners and employments of the people, manufactures, commerce, &c. in two duodecimo volumes.

Mr. PEARCE, of Walsall, will shortly publish, by subscription, a Directory for the Town and Parish of Walsall, together with an Account of the Post-Coaches, Carriers, Boats, &c. and all such information that may be useful to the merchant, manufacturer, and tradesman.

The edition of Dryden's Poetical Works, with notes, by the two Wartons, in four octavo volumes, is nearly finished.

A volume of some of the Letters of the late Rev. JAMES HERVEY, dated from 1736 to 1752, will speedily be published.

Dr. NOTT, of Bristol, has in the press a Nosological Companion to the London Pharmacopœia.

In a few days will appear a translation from the French, entitled *Modern Biography, or Lives of remarkable Characters who have distinguished themselves from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the present time.*

A new edition of the London Catalogue of Books will be soon put to press. It will include the catalogues of 1800 with some rejections, and 1809 with corrections and additions to the present time, and is expected to be ready in three months.

STRYPE's Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, in two royal octavo volumes, and Bishop Sherlock's Discourses, in three volumes, are printing at the Clarendon Press.

The third and fourth Cantos of the Plants, a Poem, by WILLIAM TIGHE, esq. will speedily be published, with notes and observations.

The public may soon expect some Critical Remarks on Dr. Adam Clarke's extraordinary Annotations on the Bible.

Mr. JAMES P. TUPPER has in the press an Essay on the Probability of Sensation in Vegetables, with observations on Instinct, Sensation, and Irritability.

The Rev. SAMUEL CLAPHAM will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, Sermons, selected from minor Authors, adapted to the Saints' Days, Festivals, &c.

The long promised re-publication of the very curious volume attributed to the pen of JULIANA BERNERS, prioress of Sopewell Nunnery, circa 1450, will be ready for delivery to the subscribers at an early day. Our readers will recollect our announcement of this work at a former period, since which time, and when the volume, as originally printed, was upon the eve of publication, the editor was induced, at the solicitation of his subscribers, to enlarge his plan, and to prefix an historical and bibliographical disquisition, illustrative of the volume and of its various treatises. These researches, which have necessarily created much laborious investigation into early records, and amongst our national repositories of early literature, are at length concluded.

The literature of the era of Elizabeth has of late years received considerable illustration from the researches which have been made into the writers of that age, principally with a view to the illustration of our favourite dramatic poet; and we are happy further to observe an announcement

announcement of the re-publication of Puttenham's *Arte of English Poesie*, one of the most curious and entertaining productions of that age. Its copious intermixture of contemporary anecdotes, and specimens of coeval poetry, give it an interest surpassing most publications of the age of Elizabeth. The editor, Mr. HASLEWOOD, has condensed the slight notices which we possess of the author into a connected biographical memoir, and prefixed them to the volume.

Cambridge, April 13. The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is, *The Sufferings of the Primitive Martyrs*.

Cambridge, April 26. The subjects for the Prizes given by the members for the university for the present year, are—Senior bachelors, *Utrum in optimâ Dialogorum ratione, Antiqui Recentioribus sint præponendi?*—Middle bachelors, *Studiorum quæ in Academiâ sunt instituta laus et utilitas*.

Cambridge, May 6. The Norrisian Prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. JOHN TADDY, M.A. late fellow of Trinity College, for his essay on the following subject—*The divisions of Christians are not inconsistent with the truth of Christianity*.

The Prizes bequeathed by the late Provost of Eton, Dr. Davies, for the best compositions in prose and verse, on themes selected by the head-master, have this year been gained,—the one by Mr. DAMPIER, subject *Moses servatus*: the other by Mr. DANIELL, subject *Augustus de Populo Romano bene meritus est*.

The Royal Irish Academy have proposed a premium of 50l. to the writer of the best Essay on the following subject, viz. "Whether, and how far, the cultivation of *Science*, and that of *Polite Literature*, assist or obstruct each other."

Messrs. GOOD and LOCHNER, of Hatton Garden, have obtained the first premium for a design of the intended Hospital for Lunatics, in the place of Bethlem; and another premium for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in the vicinity of Norwich.

Mr. BISSET, of the Museum, Birmingham, has made a drawing from one of the meteoric hail-stones which fell at Worcester, during the great storm in last month. He intends publishing a print of it, and we understand that it measured 30 inches in circumference.

The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment report that the surgeons

of the nine stations established in London have vaccinated, during the last year, 3108 persons, and that 23362 charges of vaccine lymph have been distributed to various applicants from all parts of the kingdom, being an excess of nearly one third in the number of persons vaccinated, and in the number of charges of lymph distributed, above that of the preceding year. No case of failure has occurred in any individual vaccinated by the surgeons of the nine stations. In the Royal Military Asylum for the children of soldiers, and in the Foundling Hospital, vaccination was introduced by order of government, and continues to be practised. The former institution, which contains more than 1100 children, has lost but one of them by small-pox; and that individual had not been vaccinated, in consequence of having been declared by the mother to have passed through the small-pox in infancy. In the latter institution, no death has occurred by small-pox. Every child has been vaccinated on its admission to the charity, and in no instance has the preventive power of vaccination been discredited, although many of the children have been repeatedly inoculated with the matter of small-pox, and been submitted to the influence of the contagion. Similar success has attended the vaccination at the Lying-in Charity of Manchester, where, in the space of nine years, more than 9000 persons have been effectually vaccinated; and, by a report received from Glasgow, it appears, that of 15,500 persons who have undergone vaccine inoculation in that city, during the last ten years, no individual has been known to be subsequently affected with small-pox. The number of deaths from small-pox announced in the bills of mortality of 1810, amounted to 1198, which, although great, is considerably less than it had been previously to the adoption of the practice. The Board have been induced to address the preceding information to the committees of Charity Schools, and to submit to them the propriety of introducing vaccination into their respective establishments, and among the poor in general. They also state, that in the principal county towns gratuitous vaccination of the poor is practised either at public institutions or by private practitioners on an extensive scale; that the prejudices of the lower orders excited against the practice by interested persons, still exist, but appear to be gradually yielding to a conviction



conviction of its benefit. From Scotland it appears that the practice of vaccination is universal among the higher orders of society; and that it is the opinion of the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, that the mortality from small-pox has decreased, in proportion as vaccination has advanced, in that part of the United Kingdom. At Dublin, and in Ireland generally, vaccination continues to make progress. The Board have also received very favourable accounts of the progress of vaccination in India; and it appears that by vaccination the ravage of small-pox has been repeatedly prevented, and the disorder exterminated in the island of Ceylon. The Board declare their unabated confidence in the preventive power of vaccination, and their satisfaction with the gradual and temperate progress by which this practice is advancing, and that they are of opinion, that, by perseverance in the present measures, vaccination will in a few years, become generally adopted. The money granted by parliament during the last session has been sufficient to defray the expences of the year 1810; and they are of opinion that the same sum will be adequate to the expenditure of the current year.

Wrought iron has been proposed as an advantageous substitute for the materials now in use for many purposes in shipping. A mast of this metal, the cylinder being half an inch thick, and the same height and diameter as a wood mast, will not be so heavy, will be considerably stronger, much more durable, less liable to be injured by shot, and can be easily repaired, even at sea. It will weigh only 12 tons, and at 45l. per ton will not cost more than 540l. while its strength will be nearly fifty per cent. above that of a wooden mast, that weighs 23 tons, and costs nearly 1200l. This mast is made to strike nearly as low as the deck, to ease the ship in a heavy sea. Ships furnished with wooden masts are in such circumstances obliged to cut them away. Ships furnished with iron masts, will not, like others, be exposed to the risk of receiving damage from lightning, the iron mast being itself an excellent conductor: by using an iron bolt from the bottom of the mast through the keelson and keel, the electric matter will be conducted through the bottom of the ship into the water, without injury to the ship. Yards and bowsprits may also be made of wrought iron, at the

same proportion of strength and expense as the mast; and chain shrouds and stays of iron, which may be used with those masts, will not cost half the expense of rope, while they will also prove ten times more durable. Even the whole hull may be made of wrought iron.

GERMANY.

A German, of the name of Routgen, a scholar of the celebrated Blumenbach, in Göttingen, has announced his intention to endeavour to penetrate into the interior of Africa, nearly in the track pursued by Mr. Hornemann, who, as he has not been heard of for nearly ten years, is thought to have perished in the enterprise. This young man is about twenty years of age, and seems to have obtained all that kind of knowledge which is particularly necessary for his purpose. He understands the Arabic language, is remarkably abstemious, and has accustomed himself to make raw flesh and insects his food. At Göttingen he submitted to circumcision, that he might appear to be a true believer in the Koran, and, in the character of a physician, travel through those countries where the name of Christian would infallibly lead to slavery or death. In his peregrinations on foot through Germany and Switzerland, he always chose the worst lodgings and accommodations to inure himself to hardships. In Germany and Paris he has collected a number of questions proposed by the literati, relative to the unknown regions which he intends to visit. He means to endeavour to accompany a mercantile caravan from Mogador to Tombuctoo.

It appears from information received on this subject from different quarters, that almost all the great forests in the interior of Germany are infested by bands of robbers. One of them is reported to have established itself in the Wetteravia, and another in the Odenwald. These have communications with each other, and with the gang which during the winter has interrupted the public safety in the Spessart. Another troop resides in the forest of Thuringia, and has lately extended its incursions to the northern and eastern frontiers of the grand duchy of Wurzburg. The duchies of Saxe-Coburg, Meinungen, and Hildburghausen, have also been disturbed by this band, which is divided into several detachments. According to the documents laid before the tribunal at Mentz, it is calculated, that the amount of the robberies committed by these organized

hands, was in 1804 three millions and a half. Since that time they have increased till they amount to a total, which it is not at present possible to ascertain.

The sepulchral vault in the late ducal chapel, at Brunswick, has recently been rifled: the gold lace and gold fringe which ornamented the coffins of the dukes have been carried off, together with four silver vases, containing the hearts of some of those princes. These remains were afterwards found thrown about in the neighbourhood of the palace.

The spirit which agitates a number of the vehement heads of Germany has taken a new turn, and the reveries of the illuminati have been quitted for those of extravagant devotion. Several fanatical works have lately been published, in which the Germans are exhorted to put on hair-cloth, to turn hermits, and to impose on themselves the greatest austerities, and severest penances. One of these works, entitled "*Halle and Jerusalem*," proposes to renew the ancient pilgrimages to the Holy Land.

## FRANCE.

There was lately for sale in the sale-room of M. SYLVESTRE, at Paris, a quarto Latin bible, printed in that city in 1497. It belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, whose name is written in the title-page, with her cypher M. S. and the following verses:

Meieux ne me peult advenir,  
Qu'a mon dieu tousiours me tenir.

On the same title-page is the date, 1571, with the signature of the famous Besme, who the year following assassinated the Admiral Coligny. He has also written some lines with his own hand, in which he intreats God "to grant him grace to derive the profit resulting from perusal of this holy book."

A whim has lately prevailed among the young men of the higher classes at Paris, which shews itself, in ornamenting their bed chambers, and particularly their bed's head, with arms and armour of all kinds; insomuch that the famous armoury of Don Quixote is completely outdone. Some are so particular as to group helmets and corslets on every pannel of the wainscot. Arms, offensive and defensive, of every country, are displayed with the most grotesque effect; the Moorish poignard and the Turkish sabre; the hangers of the Arabs, with the carbines of the Cossacks; the *cræses* of the Malays, and the zagayes of Ma-

dagascar; even the clubs of the South Sea Islands, and the tomahawks of the North American Indians. This fancy has been of great benefit to the dealers in battered antiquities, who obtain five or six louis d'ors for articles, which not long ago they would have thought themselves extremely fortunate to sell for as many livres.

## PRUSSIA.

M. CLAUDIUS has lately made at Berlin, a promising experiment with his machine for flying. He raised himself several times to the height of fourteen feet in thirty seconds of time, by means of twenty-three strokes of his wings, carrying a weight of thirty-three pounds. He afterwards let himself down from the same height by means of twenty-five strokes of his wings, in twenty-five seconds, having a force of ascension of twenty-two pounds. The wings are furnished with pipes, which close when the air is struck, and open by their own weight when the air is allowed to pass freely. There are powers of different action in the machine for rising and for descending. The pipes of one set are quiescent, while those of the other are in activity. The motive powers for descent are smaller than those for elevation; that for elevation has a surface of one hundred and sixty square feet. This machine, applied to a balloon, which possesses but feeble powers of rising, permits the aeronaut, who conducts the balloon to rise to a certain height, to remain stationary at that height, and to descend at pleasure without emitting, and consequently losing, any gas: but the inventor does not pretend to work it against the wind, as has been reported.

Many of the inhabitants of this country at present make use of the seeds of lupines, roasted, to supply the place of coffee; and, if the price of the latter should again rise, it is probable that this substitute only would be used. It is called, Bishop's Coffee, because an ancient bishop made it his ordinary beverage.

An adventurer, named REIZENSTEIN, formerly an officer in the Prussian service, has collected an armed troop in the neighbourhood of Frankfort on the Oder. The newspapers lately contained an order from the Prussian authorities, directing his apprehension, because he had taken an active part among the incendiaries, who have desolated the *Mar-gravate*,



grave of Brandenburg. A Silesian count is also mentioned as having collected in the mountains of Silesia a body of deserters, against whom it has been found necessary to send troops.

#### EAST INDIES.

The number of persons vaccinated in the different districts of Ceylon, in 1809, amounted to 25,697, making a total of 128,732 since its first introduction into the island in 1802, besides a few others inoculated by individuals not belonging to the vaccine establishment. The small-pox has not existed in any part of the island since February 1808, till October 1809, when the disease was brought to Jaffnapaam by a country boat from the Malabar coast. The contagion spread to a few persons who had not been vaccinated in that district, and by means of a civil prisoner, was introduced into the jail at that place, but its progress there was immediately arrested by the removal of the infected persons and the indiscriminate vaccination of all the other prisoners.

The Indian government has offered a remuneration of 6000*l.* for the importation of the cochineal insect into their territory, from the coast of South America. From some recent discoveries, fresh hopes are entertained that the insect may be brought to perfection in India, an object which has long been looked forward to without success.

The sunn-hemp of India, after a variety of experiments, appears not to have answered the public expectations. A discovery has, however, been made in Sumatra and Prince of Wales' Island, of an article called *poolas* or *calooee*, which is spun by the natives, by a process till lately unknown to Europeans, into a strong and durable cordage. A quantity of this article is expected to be received in England by the ships of the ensuing season, for the purpose of making experiments, which will be superintended by an intelligent native.

Accounts from Bengal state, that a dreadful fire broke out at Unmerapoor (kingdom of Ava) on the 10th of March, 1810, which entirely destroyed the town and fort, including the palace, temples, and 20,000 houses. The governor, in order to compel the inhabitants to assist in preserving the place, ordered the gates to be shut; and thus reduced them to the dreadful alternative of leaping

from the walls, or being burnt to death in the streets. About 1200 preferred the latter, and 200 were dashed to pieces in attempting the former.

#### WEST INDIES.

A strange phenomenon has lately been observed in the island of Jamaica. This is the gradual formation of an immense lake, where, a few years ago, stood a very valuable sugar work, and other plantations. A letter from Kingston, gives the following account of it:—"Having plenty of leisure, I made an excursion about a fortnight ago to the lake of St. Anna, which certainly is a great curiosity, said now to cover 3,000 acres of land, and still rising. It is thus accounted for: There used always to be a large piece of water, say seventy acres, a little from the Montague, into which a rivulet called the Rio Ho ran, and on one side sunk into the ground with a kind of hissing noise. This subterranean passage appears to have been stopped from some unknown cause; the stream still continues to run, and the water, of course, to increase. One sugar work has lost 700 acres of good land, its works, overseer's and negro houses; the tops of some are still visible. Several proprietors have lost great part of their grass pastures, and been obliged to dispose of part of their stock. The surface being now so extensive, its perpendicular rising is not so visible, perhaps an inch a week may be about the mark. Some canoes and boats have already been carried thither, and afford a pleasant amusement. I took a swim over a fine guinea-grass piece, and got hold of the branch of a tree to rest, but it immediately snapped off, and compelled me to make for shore, almost tired; I could not swim one-third part so far in this water, as in the sea or a river; I never found any so soft. All the trees within its surface are dead, and many very high ones covered over. How high it must rise before it finds a vent, is not yet ascertained, but it must be many yards, as hills surround the spot. I fancy it is twelve miles from the sea. Several ponds now appear at the distance of half a mile or more from it, where never water was before; these also continue to rise; I suppose the water must ooze through the ground. In another part of the island, St. Elizabeth, some hundred acres of land are covered with water, where, in some years, the negroes

and stock have been obliged to go fifteen miles to drink; a number of springs have broken out where never before there was the least appearance; this at first was supposed to be in consequence of the very great quantity of rain that fell last

year, but when the rain ceased the springs did not."\*

\* We earnestly wish our correspondents and readers, in all parts of the world, would furnish us with details of the progress of such phenomena.—Editor.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"See our Oars with Feathered Spray," the celebrated Boat Glee, sung by Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. W. Wynnott, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. J. B. Sale, at Messrs. Wynnott, and Mr. Vaughan's Vocal Concerts, Willis's Rooms. Composed by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 2s. 6d.

THIS glee, which has also been sung with distinguished applause, in the favourite Melo Drama of the Patriot, or Hermit of Saxellen, in Dublin, does high credit to Sir John Stevenson's taste and science. The construction, though simple, is strongly effective; the parts, dependently, or independently, considered, display a sense of the effect wanted, and a ready command of the means to produce it: neither is the beauty of the melody to be forgotten, any more than the nice adjustment of the harmony.

"He is gone on the Mountains." The Coronach, or Funeral Song, from the Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott, esq. Sung with unbounded applause at the public and private Concerts in London and Dublin. Composed, and inscribed to Miss Westby, by Sir J. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 3s.

An ease of conception, and grace of manner, so strikingly mark this composition, as to render it peculiarly attractive and affecting. The melody is every where sweetly delicate, and the harmony is richly and judiciously embodied.

"He is gone on the Mountains." The Coronach, or Funeral Song, from the Lady of the Lake, by Walter Scott, esq. The Music by Thomas Atwood, esq. 1s. 6d.

The task of comparing the productions of living authors, is generally a more positive than pleasing duty to reviewers; but in the present instance, the language of commendation may justly be dealt out with so equal a hand, that we can gratify one composer without giving pain to the other; and say with correctness, that, in this trial of their skill, Sir John Stevenson and Mr. Atwood, have equal claims to the prize, and, like Vir-

gil's Shepherds, defy the preference of their judge.

A Thema, with Six Variations, for the Piano-forte. Composed by F. W. Crouch. 3s.

This Thema, which is accompanied with a superjoined part for a flute, and one separately printed, for a violoncello, is as simple as it is pleasing; and the variations, in which nothing extraneous or extravagant is affected, are conceived in a style perfectly analogous to the subject, and produce an effect at once natural and agreeable.

Six Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Composed, and dedicated to Miss L. C. Cooke, by Richard Light. 8s.

We find in these canzonets some easy flowing passages. The sentiments of the words are well consulted, and the general cast of the melodies bespeak that respectable portion of talent, from which, by Mr. Light's further cultivation of this species of composition, we unhesitatingly argue much future excellence.

A favorite Sicilian Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Harp. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Carleton, by L. De Marin. 2s.

This rondo is all that the composer designed it to be, a familiar and attractive little exercise for the piano-forte. The passages are well disposed for the juvenile hand, and, while they win the ear, cannot but improve the finger.

"La Majestueuse," a favourite March, and Three Original Airs, De Dance, for the Piano-forte. Composed by G. G. Ferari. 3s.

In this little publication we find much pleasing variety. The several movements are at once, generally speaking, good in themselves, and are so arranged in the work as to follow each other with every advantage that judicious succession could secure. Many of the ideas are as novel as agreeable, and the aggregate effect is agreeable and striking.



"*Graham and Glory, or the Victor Vanquished.*" Sung by Mr. Rees, jun. at the Aquatic Theatre, Sadler's Wells. Written by Mr. C. Dibdin, jun. Composed by Mr. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

This humorous, patriotic, trifle, has been well hit off by Mr. Reeve. The words and the music run glibly on, and, if the sense is not always strong, the loyalty is, and the grand object both of the writer and composer is attained.

The favourite Welsh Air of "*Ar Hyd y Nos, or the Live Long Night,*" arranged with familiar variations for the Piano-forte, or Harp, and Flageolet, or Flute, by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

This air is so ingeniously arranged, and the variations constructed with such an equal eye to all the parts; and the broad, general effect, that in our opinion it merits the title of a *Trio*. Playful diversity, and fanciful disposition, are the leading features of Mr. Parry's adjustment and additions, and certainly place this popular and graceful little publication in a very advantageous point of view.

A *Trio for Three Flutes.* Composed, and inscribed to Ramon Larrea, esq. by John Parry. 3s.

This *Trio* consists of two movements,

the second of which forms as pleasing a Rondo as any that has lately come under our notice, and may be had singly for the piano-forte. The combination of the three parts is scientific and artificial: the points are well supported, and the turn of passages is accommodated to the station each of the three instruments takes in the scale.

"*Young Edwin I met in the Valley,*" a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. C. Dibdin, in the Red Reaver. Written by C. Dibdin. Composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

"Young Edwin" is a pleasing trifle. The melody, though not remarkable for its novelty, is very natural, and gives the sense of the words with tolerable force and justness.

"*A Peep at Turkey,*" a favourite Comic Song, sung by Mr. Grimaldi, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Pantomime of *Dulce Domum*. Composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

The general description of the last article will pretty well apply to this. Though not important, it is agreeable, and affects nothing beyond its own natural character.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 1811.  
(Continued from p. 464.)

WE shall now proceed to mention more particularly the most excellent of this very excellent exhibition, which, in point of brilliancy of talent, is not inferior to any that have decorated the walls of Somerset Place. Dawe's portraits of Mrs. T. Hope and her sons, (No. 6) is a faithful transcript of this fascinating woman, engaged in the most lovely of feminine employment, the nurture of her children. Fuseli's *Macbeth* consulting the vision of the armed head, (No. 12) is the best of his productions this year, and possesses much of his usual beauties and defects; the imaginary beings possessing every thing a vivid fancy could suggest, and the mortal too much exaggerated in muscular form, considering he is clothed. Hilton's *John of Gaunt* reproving King Richard II. (No. 18) is in many respects an excellent performance, but consists too much of straight lines, and is not historically correct. John of

Gaunt was one of the most magnificent princes of his time, and should not have been represented in such a sack-cloth, monkish costume; neither is Richard sufficiently handsome for the prince, whose personal beauty was such, that, in Shakespeare's words, "like the sun, it made beholders wink." The portrait of Philip Howorth, a boy of extraordinary size and strength, in the character of the infant *Hercules*, (No. 36) by Dawe, embraces most of the principal beauties of the art, and assumes an ideal beauty from the premature maturity and astonishing muscularity of the subject, that is perhaps a solitary instance in portraiture; the face is common, though beautiful, and might be condemned were it entirely the production of the artist's imagination. The colouring of the flesh is brilliant, warm, and natural, and the anatomical drawing excellent. Having seen this prodigy, and often had the opportunities of viewing his wonderful powers at an infantine age (only four years) and contemplating with astonishment

ment the perfection of his form, we are certain that the picture is not, what many have suspected it to be, a mixture of truth and fiction, but a veritable portrait. — *Omnia vincit amor*, or "the Power of Love in the Three Elements," (No. 63) by the venerable president, is an exquisite production equally distinguished for its conception, as its execution. — Mr. Lawrence's portraits are all excellent, but his admirable portrait of Mr. West, (No. 113) possesses the most supreme beauties of the art. — *Mercury and Hersé*, (No. 70) by Turner, is such a brilliant example of poetical composition, in landscape, as is not excelled in the English school; as is also (No. 81) his *Apollo and Python*. The *Death of Lord Nelson*, (No. 116) by the president, has been before-mentioned, and will be again noticed in a future review of Mr. Heath's print from it. (No. 138), the celebrated professor of elocution, Mr. Thelwall, by Lonsdale, is a portrait of great merit, and displays the character of the orator in a striking point of view; it is highly characteristic, is a good likeness, and an excellent picture: as is also the *Earl of Harrowby*, (No. 151) by Phillips. Mr. West's *Lot and his Daughter* conducted by two Angels, (No. 188) is another striking proof of the energy and unwearyed perseverance of this great master's pencil; this picture alone is sufficient for a splendid reputation. Callcott's *Apollo slaying the Sons of Niobe at the Altar of Latona*, (No. 198) could not be omitted without injustice; nor could Arnald's composition, from a description of *Pæstum*, by the Abbé Dupaty, (No. 209.) Among the water-colour drawings, (which are this year placed in a new room, formerly the secretary's apartments) are some remarkably fine ones, by Mrs. C. Long, an honorary exhibitor of great talents. Edridge's portraits are as usual excellent, and Mr. Henry Corbould has one from the *Lady of the Lake*. Bone's enamels are past all praise. In the anti-room are, a *Demoniac*, (No. 404) by Dawe, horribly, fine; some exquisitely fine landscapes, by Miss Gouldsmith, particularly a *View at South-hall, Middlesex*, (No. 464) which for truth of natural effect, has not its superior in the exhibition. Among the miniatures, Haines's *Ballad-Singer*, (No. 555.) The *Gipsy Mother and Child*, from Nature, (No. 573) by Robertson, and *Portrait of the Countess of Oxford*, (No. 590) by Newton, are the most excellent. Of the architectural depart-

ment we have not room to say more at present, than to refer to our last, and to observe, that there is more room, nay necessity, of improvement in taste in this department, than in any of the others.

In the sculptural department must not be omitted the very excellent busts, by Chantrey, particularly that of J. R. Smith, esq. (No. 936) which for characteristic force of expression is certainly unequalled. Nor should be omitted those of Mr. West, (No. 947) and John Horne Tooke, esq. (No. 945) by the same artist. Bacon's *Good Samaritan*, (No. 905) is a chaste design and well executed, as is Flaxman's *Victory*, leaning on a trophy, (No. 925.) Hoppner's *Venus*, (No. 946,) is a plagiarism from Nollekens. — Nollekens's busts are, as usual, admirable.

*Portrait of his Most Gracious Majesty King George III. from the original picture, in the possession of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, painted by James Northcote, esq. R.A. engraved by William Say, engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Published June 4, 1811, by Thomas Clay, 18, Ludgate-hill, London.*

This portrait is, we believe, the last for which our venerable monarch sat; and is a forcible impressive likeness. He is seated in his chair of state, habited in the robes, collar, and plumed hat, of the order of the garter, which accessories form a splendid accompaniment to the portrait, and, altogether, make as excellent picture of his Majesty as has been published for many years. Of the engraving by Say (mezzo tinto) it is not too much to say that it possesses every requisite of the art; smooth, correct, and perfect in its gradations of the *chiaroscuro*: and with the portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which Mr. Say is engraving as a companion, will form as fine a pair of whole-length portraits, as a collector could possibly decorate his room or portfolio with.

*Portrait of Sir Francis Burdett, painted, and dedicated to the People of England, by J. R. Smith, and engraved by William Ward, engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Published May 29, 1811, by J. R. Smith, 33, Newman-street.*

The original painting in crayons, of this deservedly popular and highly independent character, was among the principal ornaments of the Royal Academical exhibition this year; and as such, is well known to every admirer of the arts. Mr. Ward has increased his reputation by the manner in which he has executed the plate, which possesses the great merit



merit of being a free, well-executed print, and is a perfect fac-simile of its original. Besides being one of the best executed portraits, it is also one of the best likenesses of the worthy baronet in existence; and is commemorative, in a very striking degree, of his late political sufferings, and combines an historical fact with pourtraitive truth.

*Portrait of John Horne Tooke, esq. painted by J. R. Smith, and engraved by William Ward, engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Published by J. R. Smith, 33, New-man-street.*

This venerable scholar and highly gifted man, who justly ranks as one of the most learned etymologists in Europe, and of the best writers in England; whose whole life is so closely interwoven with English history, and whose name, when the jaundiced eye of prejudice shall be purged "with euphrasy and visual rue," will go down to posterity among the most eminent British worthies; is represented in the interesting, though afflicting, situation, in which age and infirmities has left the outer frame of the able author of the "Diversions of Purley." He is lying recumbent on his couch, on which he sees and delights his friends with the power of his genius, and the brilliancy of his intellect; folios of his manuscripts and favourite authors are placed within his reach, and he is in the convenient loose costume and cap, which he regularly wears. Of this, as well as the last article, too much praise cannot be given, whether we consider it as a portrait of the man, or as a work of art; the painter and engraver having gone as far as the nature of their art would permit them.

*No. IV. of the Fine Arts of the English School, Edited by John Britton, F.S.A. contains*

1. A portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, from a picture by himself, in the council-room of the Royal Academy; engraved by William Bond: also a Biographical Memoir of that eminent Artist, by James Northcote, esq. R.A.

2. *Sculpture.*—View of a Monument, to the memory of Mrs. Howard, designed, and executed in Marble, by Joseph Nollekens, esq. R.A. engraved by James Godby, with a descriptive Essay, by R. Hunt, esq.

3. An Engraving, by William Bond, from a painting, representing the "Sixth Angel loosing the four Angels from the River Euphrates:" (vide Revelations, chap. ix. ver. 14.) by Henry Howard,

esq. R.A. with a descriptive Essay, by R. Hunt, esq.

4. A Landscape, called Pope's Villa, by J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A. and P.P. in the Gallery of Sir John F. Leicester, bart. Engraved by John Pye, and Charles Heath: with a descriptive Essay.

The concluding Letter-Press, descriptive of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, by Edmund Aikin, esq. architect.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

The British Institution have this year, in consequence of the equality of merit in the three best prize pictures, determined, and divided, their proposed premium of 200, 100, and 50, guineas to the best, second, and third, best, into three equal shares, and awarded them to Messrs. Dawe, Hilton, and Joseph. Mr. Dawe's picture is a Negro overpowering a Buffalo; Mr. Hilton's, the Entombing of Christ; and Mr. Joseph's Priam mourning over the dead body of Hector. All of which have been reviewed before in this retrospect.

Mr. Lonsdale has just finished an excellent portrait of General Congreve, of the Royal Artillery, in his uniform of colonel of that celebrated corps, which, at the desire of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has been placed in one of the principal apartments at Carlton House, and was there fixed a few days before the late splendid fête, and forms a companion to Lord Hutchinson, by Phillips, in a series of a choice few of the Prince's most esteemed friends; among which are Lord Moira, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Lord Erskine, by Hoppner, &c. The Prince has expressed his approbation of the picture, and pronounced it worthy of its honourable situation, which, from one of his Royal Highness's acknowledged taste, is great and well merited praise.

On the 4th ult. the Royal Academy held their annual celebration of their royal founder's birth-day, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, which was numerously attended by the most eminent artists, both in and out of the establishment, amateurs, and patrons of art. The chair was filled by the respectable and worthy president, and the evening was spent with pleasant rationality.

On Monday the 24th ult. the different schools in the Royal Academy opened to the students for the season, and on the following Monday the library also.

REPORT

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June.*

**A**N impressive instance occurred within the Reporter's knowledge about a fortnight ago, of the calamitous effect of impetuous passion. A farmer was intemperately indignant against a tenant, for some alteration which he had made in one of his houses, and in the crisis of his rage fell instantly dead at his feet. The violence of his emotion exhausted the powers of vitality, without the intervention of disease. The moment before the sudden rising of his rage, he was in the most perfect health, and had been so for a long time previous. Although at already an advanced age, his mode of living, and moderation in every thing but temper, promised still a considerable protraction of comfortable life. Armstrong had such a case as is here related in his view in the following description:

"But he, whom anger stings, drops, if he dies, At once, and rushes apoplectic down!" \*

It may be doubted, however, whether this fatal attack may be correctly considered as apoplectic, although that epithet is in general, but certainly with too little discrimination, applied to almost every case of sudden death, which has not been obviously occasioned by external violence. The physical injury arising from inordinate passion, separate from any mischievous action to which it may lead, has not been sufficiently the subject of medical attention. It operates upon the vital functions in a state of health, so as to produce disturbance and disease; and, in a state of actual disease, it has an alarming tendency to aggravate every symptom of disorder, and to increase the risk of a fatal termination. Anger, when it is not immediately dangerous, is at least unwholesome. It is painful, without any compensation of pleasure. It is a thorn without a rose. A man must be altogether unwise, who would sacrifice his health to his enmity, and really injure himself, because he conceives that he has been injured by another. But anger is not the only mode of mental perturbation which is hostile to a man's physical as well as intellectual well-being.

The Reporter has been lately consulted by a person whose conversation and letters exhibit a general superiority of mind, attended, however, with a partial imbecility. His good sense deserts him only upon the subject of his health. His own

opinion of his disorder constitutes the worst part of it. *Fear* is its most prominent feature, and most important ingredient. The corporeal part of his complaint seems to be seated in the stomach, and his apprehension is in a great measure the creature of indigestion. There is no circumstance attending his indisposition which threatens danger, or is inconsistent with a fair chance of longevity; and yet he is obstinately convinced, without being able to explain any reason for his inflexible persuasion, that he shall never recover, and that he is even actually trembling on the very edge of the grave. This is far from being a singular example of hypochondriasis, a disease which, whatever may be the cause, seems to be every day extending still wider the circle of its dominion.

Another remarkable instance of the influence of mental agitation in producing disease of the body, the Reporter had an opportunity of observing, in his attendance upon a lady in the course of the last winter. Her husband, who was extremely anxious on her account, was, at the time of her greatest danger, seized with an apparent and unequivocal jaundice; and it was observable afterwards, that his complexion grew gradually more clear, as the prospect became brighter of his wife's ultimate recovery. The writer of this article has at present under his professional direction a merchant, whose solicitude about the entangled and precarious state of his commercial affairs has so impaired the tone of his digestive organs, that he is unable to retain on his stomach any thing which it receives. There is no end to examples which might equally illustrate the medical power of the passions.

Although an evenness and quietness of temper may in many instances appear connate or constitutional, equanimity ought not, on that account, to be regarded as out of the reach of acquisition. The feelings which have been subject to an habitual restraint, will seldom be found to rise above their proper level. Disproportionate emotions may often, in early life at least, be repressed, in the same manner as deformities or irregularities of bodily shape are, by constant compression, forced into a more natural figure and dimension.

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
June 25, 1811.*



ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 15th of May and the 15th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 187.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ACKLAND H. Leadenhall Market and Birch Lane, provision merchant. (Annesley and Bennett, Totham street, Lincoln's inn)  
 Allen R. Bristol, fruiterer. (Stephens, Bristol)  
 Andrews T. jun. Hotwells, Bristol, coach maker. (Ford, Serle street, Lincoln's inn)  
 Amisack T. Turnham Green, merchant. (Walton, Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall street)  
 Ailing C. Hind court, Fleet street, jeweller. (Atkinson, Cattle street, Falcon square)  
 Atkinson W. Three King court, Lombard street, hat-manufacturer. (Alcock, Corner, and Lindfay, Borough)  
 Attwell R. Tuddington, Bedford, baker. (Falkon, Temple)  
 Bagley D. Sedgely, Stafford, iron master. (Strong, Still, and Sifong, Lincoln's inn)  
 Bailey T. Hackney, factor. (Nind, Throgmorton street)  
 Baker W. York, confectioner. (Hearon, York)  
 Bayes T. St. Martin's lane, gold and silver laceman. (Woods, New Corn Exchange, Mark lane)  
 Beck P. Salford, Manchester, brewer. (Hewitts and Kirk, Manchester)  
 Beckwith C. Huddersfield, innkeeper. (Blackburn, jun. Huddersfield)  
 Bell J. Fleur de Lis Court, Spitalfields, tallow chandler. (Evert and Rixon, Haydon square)  
 Bennett A. M. Devonshire street, Queen square, insurance broker. (Wadefon, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars)  
 Boff T., J. Richards and R. Jones, Liverpool, tailors. (Murray, Liverpool)  
 Bouch J. and S. Tolson, Maryport Cumberland, check manufacturers. (Sim, Maryport)  
 Bevington S. Vine street, St. Martin's lane, victualler. (Turner, Kirby street, Hatton Garden)  
 Bowker R. Bedford, near Leigh, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Croft and Rudston, Bolton le Moors)  
 Brett H. Sloane square, carpenter. (Druce, Billiter square)  
 Brooks J. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook)  
 Brown J. and J. Hull, merchants. (Edwards, Symond's inn)  
 Brown T. Southampton, fellmonger. (Cannon, Peterfield)  
 Brown J. Prince's street, Cavendish square, haberdasher. (Briggs, Essex street, Strand)  
 Bunton J. Chard, Somerset, jobber. (Fisher, Lyme Regis)  
 Carlen A. jun. Malta, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool)  
 Carter J. jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool)  
 Carter J. and J. Rusby, Skinner street, mangle makers. (Sweet and Stokes, Kings Bench Walks)  
 Cafey S. Plaitow, Essex, gardener. (Clare and Virgo, St. Catherine's Cloisters, near the Tower)  
 Calf G. jun. Ware, Herts, oat dealer. (Bond, Ware)  
 Charlton H. Oxford, corn dealer. (Attwood, Easingham, Oxfordshire)  
 Clay T. G. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Minster, Coventry)  
 Cleeves T. Lincoln, mercer. (Terrewest and Hayward, Lincoln)  
 Coates J. Park lane, Piccadilly, tailor. (Richardson, Fisher and Lake, Lury street, St. James's)  
 Coates H. New Sarum, Wilts, apothecary. (Warry, New Inn)  
 Collins J. M. Newton Abbot, Devon. (Abraham, Ashburton)  
 Colls R. Burr street, Lower East Smith square, merchant. (Recks, Wellesley square)  
 Cooper W. Minorics, silk mercer. (Thompson, Fenchurch street)  
 Cooper J. North Shields, Northumberland, dyer. (Forster, Newcastle upon Tyne)  
 Corb B. Liverpool, butcher. (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool)  
 Cotching T. Southcott, Bucks, corn dealer. (Howell, London)  
 Greater E. Great Driffield, York, chymist. (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row)  
 Croker W. Ratcliffe Highway, ironmonger. (Bartlett, Lawrence Pountney lane)  
 Croft J. Plymouth, butcher. (Peers, Plymouth Dock)  
 Crumack A. Castleton Moor, Rochdale. (Alexander, Halifax)  
 Curtis T. Beverley, York, tanner. (Hall and Campbell, Beverley)  
 Dalgairns P. Liverpool, merchant. (Hackett, Old Bethlem)  
 Deakin A. and J. High Holborn, accoutrement makers. (Richardson, New Inn)  
 Districh F. Bennett street, Blackfriars, mercer. (Lowless and Croft, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)  
 Dwyer T. Hackney, dealer. (Syddall, Aldgate street)

Dodd G. Vauxhall place, Lambeth, surveyor. (Gregory, Newington, Surry)  
 Dolan B. Strand, cheesemonger. (Windus and Hattaway, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)  
 Duckworth H. Liverpool, merchant. (Hurdwell and Stephenson, Liverpool)  
 Duckworth J. Manchester, victualler. (Edge, Manchester)  
 Dunham T. Falmouth, linen-draper. (Nind, Throgmorton street)  
 Eames W. Little Moorfields, stable keeper. (Luckett, Wilton street, Finsbury square)  
 Edwards H. H. Woolwich carpenter. (Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark)  
 Ellis J. Swinton street, Gray's inn square, scavenger. (Coleman, Furnival's inn)  
 English T. Hull, ship builder. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)  
 Euse H. and R. Richards, Queen street, Finsbury, wheelwrights. (Lowless and Croft, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)  
 Evans R. Beech street, Barbican, cheesemonger. (Windle, John street, Bedford row)  
 Everitt J., W. J. and S. Guilford, horse dealers. (Lucas, Webber street, Blackfriars road)  
 Farrar E. Halifax, grocer. (Hodgson, Surry street, Strand)  
 Fell J. and W. Bean, Nottingham, hosiery. (Kinderley, Long and Ince, Gray's inn square)  
 Fenton R. jun. Hanley, Stafford, draper. (Birch, Foster, and Bishop, Hanley)  
 Ferriter St. M. Fore street, merchant. (Painore, Warneford court, Throgmorton street)  
 Forbes J. Liverpool, merchant. (Shepherd and Adlington, Gray's inn)  
 Ford R. Bristol, rope manufacturer. (Roffier and Son, Bartlett's Buildings)  
 Ford R. Worcester, milliner. (Welch, Nicholas lane, Lombard street)  
 Fotheringham J. Liverpool, merchant. (Pitt, Liverpool)  
 Fox J. Runcorn, Cheshire, grocer. (Dawson, Liverpool)  
 Garrett J. Lenham, Kent, haberdasher. (King, Castle street, Holborn)  
 Gerrard J. G. Rasinghall street, merchant. (Pitches and Sampson, St. Swithin's lane, Cannon street)  
 Gilchrist G. Liverpool, merchant. (Murray, Liverpool)  
 Gill R. Birmingham, draper. (Foulkes and Creswell, Manchester)  
 Glover J. Liverpool, boot and shoe maker. (Blackstock, Temple)  
 Goldson M. I. Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, merchant. (Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street, Aldgate)  
 Goodbody S. Horse Ferry road, Westminster, coach smith. (Fream, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields)  
 Goodwin W. H. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Lace, Liverpool)  
 Gould W. Chippenham, Wilts, innholder. (Neath, Chippenham)  
 Graham J. Carlisle, joiner. (Briggs, Essex street, Strand)  
 Guest J. W. D. Kingston, grocer. (Chippindall, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields)  
 Hale J. C. Vine street, America square, merchant. (Bousfield, Bouverie street)  
 Halsey A. Horton, York, cotton manufacturer. (Lewis, Halifax)  
 Hall G. Holywell street, Shoreditch. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch)  
 Hardenberg F. Mount street, Grosvenor square, butchery. (Burridge, Hatton Garden)  
 Hardman J. Blackheath hill, victualler. (Hill, Road lane, Fenchurch street)  
 Harre W. Bow Common lane, merchant. (Vincent, Bedford square)  
 Hartley R. Langroyd, Lancaster, calico manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester)  
 Hobman W. and C. Peppford, cow keepers. (Minshall and Yeal, Abington street)  
 Hockin J. Biddesford, Devon, spirit merchant. (Windus, Bartlett's Buildings)  
 Hockley R. jun. South Cheriton, Somerset, cheesemonger. (King, Wincanton)  
 Hodgson J. R. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace, Liverpool)  
 Hogg J. Freeman's lane, Southwark, carpenter. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard)  
 Holland S. Manchester, wine merchant. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warneford court)  
 Hoppe E. Church street, Little Minories, mathematical instrument maker. (Searle, Fetter lane)  
 Howell J. Liverpool, merchant. (Murray, Liverpool)  
 Hughes R. Pontpool, Manmouth, tallow chandler. (Jones, Bergavenny)  
 Hufley E. Bristol, dealer in earthen ware. (Stephens, Bristol)  
 Ingraham N. G. jun. Threadneedle street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomsons, Copthall court)  
 Jack P. Court Garden, victualler. (Duncan, Gray's inn)

- Jarman W. Walworth, Surry, upholsterer. (Brown, Pudding lane, Thames street)  
 Jernegan W. Swansea, architect. (Jenkins, Swansea)  
 Johnstone J. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row)  
 Jones E. Birmingham, liquor merchant. (Maudsley, Birmingham)  
 Jones J. Worcester, glover. (Platt, Worcester)  
 Jones H. S. Buenos Ayres, merchant. (Long, America square)  
 Joseph S. N. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Teafdale, Merchant Taylor's Hall)  
 Keeping J. Barnham, Suffex, brewer. (Few and Ashmore, Covent Garden)  
 King S. Union street, Whitechapel. (Pearcel and Son, Swithin's lane)  
 Lapraik G. Bishopgate street within, cheesemonger. (Mind, Throgmorton street)  
 Larrandon G. Margate, wine merchant. (Chapman, Margate)  
 Long P. Mere, Cheshire, tanner. (Follins, Knutsford)  
 Lowe A. Croydon, cutler. (Guy, Croydon)  
 Ludlow W. A. Andover, Hants, wine merchant. (Hayward, Great Ormond street)  
 Luxton J. and J. Hillier, Poole, Dorset, linen drapers. (Oakley, St. Martin's lane, Cannon street)  
 Lyon J. Leadenhall street, insurance broker. (Burt and Swinford, John street, Crutched Friars)  
 Mafon W. Rainow, Chester, cotton spinner. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester)  
 Meacher E. L. Berkhamstead, Herts, brandy merchant. (Reardon and Co. Corbett court, Gracechurch street)  
 Meacher T. Newport Pagnell, Bucks, brewer. (Gerard, Olney)  
 Mercer T. Billingham, brewer. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple)  
 Millard E. Dursley, Gloucestershire, innholder. (Hill, Dursley)  
 Morris W. Gracechurch street, victualler. (Cocker, Nassau street, Soho)  
 Morris J. Gracechurch street, cheesemonger. (Bicknell, Southampton buildings, Holborn)  
 Murray W. Pall Mall court, Pall Mall, tailor. (Richardson, New Inn)  
 Newport W. Jun. King's road, Gray's inn lane, coach-maker. (Wright, Hyde street, Bloomsbury)  
 Nuttall J. Manchester, dealer in twist and web. (Ellis, Chancery lane)  
 Oldham T. Rupert street, Haymarket, painter. (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square)  
 Oram J. Cricklade, Wilts, cheesemonger. (Thompson, Cirencester)  
 Overton P. Windmill street, victualler. (Jones, Millman place, Bedford row)  
 Page J. W. Launceston, Pembroke, soap boiler. (Hurd, Temple)  
 Park G. North Shields, Northumberland, anchor smith. (Bell and Brodick, Cheap side)  
 Parks T. Pickering, York, innkeeper. (Morton, Gray's inn square)  
 Parry J. Quality court, Chancery lane, scrivener. (Duff, Thavies inn)  
 Pasley H. St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, Jeweller. (Turner and Pike, Gray's inn)  
 Phillips M. Brighton, victualler. (Attree, Brighton)  
 Pitman J. North Barrow, Somerset, cheesemonger. (Bawden, Chard)  
 Pitt H. Dudley, Worcester, innkeeper. (Anstice and Cox, Inner Temple)  
 Porter N. Birmingham, factor. (Bolton and Jennings, Temple)  
 Prettyman W. Whitechapel, cooper. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane)  
 Pull J. Norwich, victualler. (Marsh, Norwich)  
 Puskinton S. Swinton street, Gray's inn lane, chemist. (Stevenston, New Square, Lincoln's inn)  
 Quinlet C. Liverpool, broker. (Vernon Stone)  
 Ray T. Upper Thames street, stationer. (Hall and Drake, Sulter's hall, Cannon street)  
 Ridgway S. Eccles, Lancashire, painter. (Foulks and Cresswell, Manchester)  
 Routhan W. Moulton, Lincoln, grocer. (Foster and Bonner, Spalding)  
 Rowlandson T. and J. Bates, Cheap side, merchants. (Mind, Throgmorton street)  
 Rugeley H. St. Ives, Huntingdon, draper. (Lyon, Gray's inn square)  
 Sartain J. Horse ferry road, builder. (Minshall and Veal, Abingdon street)  
 Scholfield J. Rochdale, shopkeeper. (Ferrand, Rochdale)  
 Secar S. St. James's street, confectioner. (Dalton, Took's court, Currier street)  
 Sharood C. Brighton, victualler. (Wilde and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square)  
 Shewen E. Threadneedle street, coffee house keeper. (Allen, New Bridge street, Blackfriars)  
 Smith T. Oxford, linen draper. (Walsh, Oxford)  
 Smith J. Bridge water square, lapidary. (Pitman, Newmarket street, Oxford street)  
 Smith R. Hedon, York, grocer. (Codd, Hull)  
 Sparks J. Buckingham street, Strand, scrivener. (Howard, St. Martin's lane)  
 Stephens J. Joiner's Hall Buildings. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)  
 Stone A. Clifton, Gloucester, dealer. (Jacobs, Bristol)  
 Marie W. Warwick street, Charing Cross, tailor. (Taylor, Fore street, Cripplegate)  
 Summers W. Frome, Somerset, carrier. (Jacobs, Bristol)
- Swabey S. Patriot square, Bethnal Green, draper. (Coren, Lyon's inn)  
 Swan W. Jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Leigh, Liverpool)  
 Tait W. W. Liverpool, merchants. (Stanistreet and Edes, Liverpool)  
 Taylor J. B. Doncaster, joiner. (Spilsbury and Hill, Bawtry, York)  
 Thomas T. Cwmidy, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. (Jenkins, James and Abbott, New Inn)  
 Tracey P. J. Pollard's row, Bethnal Green, narrow weaver. (Swan, New Basinghall street)  
 Urquhart W. Lloyd's coffee house, merchant. (Dana and Crossland, Old Broad street)  
 Walker H. Ludlow, Salop, miller. (Rusell and Jones, Ludlow)  
 Wall S. Salisbury, Wilts, linen draper. (Denalton, Coleman street buildings)  
 Waller J. Lower Tooting butcher. (Orchard, Watton Garden)  
 Ward W. C. Gloucester, money scrivener. (Davis, Gloucester)  
 Watson W. D. Lawrence Pountney hill. (Crawford, Broad street)  
 West W. M. Hammer Smith, apothecary. (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's inn)  
 Wightman W. Petticoat lane, Whitechapel, victualler. (Glynes, Burr street, East Smithfield)  
 Wigmore W. Narrow street, Limehouse, biscuit baker. (Tarn, Warrford court)  
 Wilkinson J. Appledore, Kent, miller. (Arrowsmith, Devonshire street, Queen square)  
 Williams D. Cardigan, shopkeeper. (Baynton, Bristol)  
 Wilson J. Leeds, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn)  
 Wilson I. Sunderland, ship owner. (Hines, Bishopwearmouth)  
 Withers H. Bath, haberdasher. (Wingate, Bath)  
 Woodhead I. Linthwaite, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer. (Crossland, Huddersfield)  
 Wright I. Drury lane, coach spring maker. (Taylor, Fore street, Cripplegate)  
 Yelloly R. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson, Wildes and Mackarall, Chancery lane)  
 Young I. Foulw, Eyam, Derbyshire, shopkeeper. (Hurd, Temple)  
 Young I. Strand, apothecary. (Briggs, Essex street, Strand)  
 Young I. White Coppice, Chorley, Lancashire, bleacher. (Dewhurst, Preston)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Abbott P. D. Powis place, Great Ormond street, shop keeper, June 8  
 Anderson G. and J. H. Eades, Tooley street, merchants, June 22  
 Andrew S. and J. Smith, Stockport, cheshire, cotton spinners, July 3  
 Arnold W. S. Princes' square, Middlesex, carpenter, July 9  
 Baddock J. Paternoster row, bookseller, June 18  
 Badderley J. Wolverhampton, Stafford, druggist, June 24  
 Baker W. Sandgate, Kent, ship builder, June 18  
 Ball R. Bridge road, Lambeth, linen draper, July 13  
 Ball J. Hetherfett, Norfolk, engineer, July 16  
 Barnes H. Wolverhampton, Stafford, milliner, June 25  
 Barnes R. Durham, mercer, June 13  
 Bains J. Truro, Cornwall, draper, June 29  
 Bartlett W. Plymouth Dock, mason, June 17  
 Barton J. Stockport, cotton spinner, June 15  
 Bates T. and J. Halifax, woolstaplers, June 18  
 Bear J. Sudbury, Suffolk, butchers, June 15  
 Bedford T. Barnet, Herts, blacksmith, June 11  
 Belcher J. Oxford, shoemaker, June 28  
 Benson J. W. Holbeach, Lincoln, furgeon, July 3  
 Biggers J. Gracechurch street, jeweller, June 22  
 Blackmore E. Henrietta street, Covent garden, tailor, July 1  
 Blurton W. Caverwall, Stafford, June 9  
 Bolton R. Horton, York, calico manufacturer, June 8  
 Booth J. Northen, Chester, and J. Smith, Liverpool, corn merchants, June 17  
 Bowcher J. and W. Wood, Exeter, June 15  
 Bowers N. and W. Cannon street, comb makers, July 6  
 Bracken R., T. Williams, and L. Bracken, Rochdale, Lancashire, merchants, July 6  
 Briggs C. J. Gravefend, shopkeeper, June 15  
 Brix R. Knightbridge, cabinet maker, July 2  
 Brown W. Sackville street, Piccadilly, laceman, July 6  
 Browne T. Jewry street, Aldgate, woollen draper, July 9  
 Bryan S. Grosvenor Mews, Chandler, July 1  
 Budden W. and H. Pyefinch, Friday street, grocers, June 15  
 Bull T. Wadhurst, Suffex, shopkeeper, June 22  
 Bull J., W. Banks, and G. Bryson, King street, Cheap side, wholesale linen drapers, July 13  
 Bunn S. Great Charlotte street, Blackfriars road, merchant, June 18  
 Burbidge W. Cannon street, umbrella manufacturer, July 10  
 Canning H. Broad street, merchant, July 13  
 Capes W. Gainsburgh, Lincoln, mercer, July 7  
 Carr G. and J. Sheffield, grocers, July 3  
 Carter J. Bishopgate street Without, merchant, June 15  
 Chambers E. Wateringbury, Kent, shopkeeper, July 6  
 Chambers R. Newcastle upon Tyne, ironmonger, July 22  
 Chamley T. Liverpool, earthenware dealer, July 8  
 Child R. Darlington, fellmonger, July 8  
 Chinnery F. Cranbourn passage, Leicester square, linen draper, June 22  
 Clemmens, J. and C. Price, Pickett street, cheesemongers, June 8  
 Clowes J. Birmingham, Jeweller, June 26



Goffen A. Kingston, ironmonger, July 9  
 Collins A. Maid-end road, ship owner, July 20  
 Colwell C. Leicester square, cabinet maker, July 6  
 Coussé J. Bread street, merchant, June 25  
 Cox W. Birmingham, grocer, June 22  
 Crampton W. Buckingham, Notts, horse dealer, July 6  
 Crawford T. and W. Poplar, stone masons, May 25  
 Croubie W. jun. and J. Greenwood, Liverpool merchants, July 10  
 Croxley J. Halifax, and King street, London, merchant, June 25  
 Cummins J. Liverpool, shoemaker, July 5  
 Dawes J., W. Noble R. H. Croft, and R. Barwick, Fall Mall, bankers, June 8  
 Deal J. T. Shaftesbury, Dorset, brewer, July 9  
 De Souza Pinto T. Moorfields, merchant, June 8  
 Dingwall P. Ludgate hill, grocer, June 29  
 Dungworth J. and T. Amer, Grove street, Commercial road, builders, June 15  
 Dougan T. Bread street, warehousman, June 8  
 Duncans W. Thatched House court, St. James's street, working jeweller, July 11  
 Dunn J. and C. Robertson, Wood street, factors, June 25  
 Earnshaw R. Manchester, cotton merchant, July 5  
 Ellis W. Dove row, Hackney fields, carpenter, June 22  
 Emdin A. G. Portsmouth, shopkeeper, June 8  
 Evans S. Wolverhampton, Stafford, carpenter, June 24  
 Fenton J. and G. Moore, Rotherhithe, smiths, July 16  
 Franklin J. Uppingham, Rutland, mercer, June 18  
 Freemantle J. J. Brandon, and J. Deformeaux, Goswell street, iron founders, June 19  
 Gamon J. Watlington, Kent, innkeeper, June 18  
 Gamton J. King's Road, flax dresser, July 13  
 Gardner T. Shoreditch, haberdasher, June 18  
 Gedge W. Leicester square, linen draper, June 14  
 Gibson R. Leicester street, June 29  
 Goff M. Wandsworth, millwright, July 9  
 Gummer W. P. Bridport, Dorset, twine spinner, June 17  
 Haigh W. Halifax, grocer, June 19  
 Ham W. and W. Aust, Cow cross, brass founders, June 15  
 Hambly W. Falmouth, merchant, July 6  
 Hancock W. Sheffield, grocer, June 17  
 Harding T. Lock's fields, Surrey, dealer in wine, June 22  
 Harriott T. Bishopgate street, chinaman, July 9  
 Heney T. Abbey place, carpenter, June 18  
 Herriot J. Limehouse, timber merchant, June 18  
 Herbert T. Bernard street, Russell square, merchant, June 19  
 Herbert T. Dowgate hill, cotton merchant, July 16  
 Herbert T. Arundel street, merchant, July 6  
 Hiams H. Lambeth road, merchant, June 5  
 Hitchop W. St. Peter's hill, Doctor's Commons, whalebone merchant, May 18  
 Hodges T. Wareham, Kent, dealer, July 21  
 Hogg J. St. Leonard, Devon, merchant, July 4  
 Holland T. Cheap side, haberdasher, July 13  
 Hollingdale W. Riverhead, Kent, linen draper, June 22  
 Hook J. Bermondsey, New road, victualler, July 2  
 Hopkins T. J. Chigwell, Essex, common brewer, June 16  
 Hollyman S. Calne, Wilt, victualler, July 4  
 Hoskin R. Croydon, linen draper, June 8  
 Hoyland C. Warrington, druggist, July 9  
 Hughes J. F. Wigmore street, bookseller, Nov. 2  
 Home J. Bath, bookseller, June 10  
 Hunt B. Brighton, builder, July 2  
 Hutchings G. Andover, Hants, victualler, June 24  
 Hutchinson J. Lamb's Conduit street, tea dealer, July 4  
 Inglis J. Billiter square, merchant, June 15  
 Jackson G. Tottenham court, oil and colourman, July 13  
 Jackson W. R. Taylor, and J. Pease, Newcastle upon Tyne, oilmen, June 16  
 Johnson J. Maidstone, woollen draper, June 11  
 Jones C. and B. Loadman, Sheffield, druggists, June 18  
 Jordan T. Bath, linen draper, July 21  
 Keeling E. Hanley, Stafford, potter, June 18  
 Kopp F. C. Garden row, cutler, June 19  
 Landown T. Wivenhoe, clothier, June 17  
 Lawten J. sen. and jun. and J. Lawten, Ashton under Lyne, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, June 10  
 Lax T. Halifax, York, merchant, July 16  
 Lee S. Birch Lane, merchant, July 6  
 Lee G. Rushing hill, Berks, June 8  
 Leeds S. Great Maffingham, Norfolk, miller, June 26  
 Lewis E. Cardiff, Glamorgan, grocer, July 6  
 Like T. Old Erompton, builder, July 2  
 Lloyd J. Liverpool, brewer, June 13  
 Loudgate J. Newton, Northumberland, cornfactor, June 15  
 Lortcock J. Sittingbourn, woollen draper, July 6  
 Luckhurst T. Canterbury, draper, June 15  
 Lumley T. Ramsgate, jeweller, June 25  
 Mackenzie A. Mincing lane, wine merchant, June 22  
 Mackenzie J. Old City Chambers, Bishopgate street, merchant, July 9  
 Macreed T. H. Tokenhouse yard, merchant, June 15  
 Makeham J. Upper Thames street, cheesemonger, June 24  
 Mankin T. Peckham, coalfactor, July 6  
 Marten J. Rochester, linen draper, June 25  
 Marsh C. Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer, June 24  
 Marshall C. Little Hermitage street, sail maker, July 16

Matthews W. Stone Stafford, and J. Phillips, Liverpool, boot and shoe makers, June 14  
 Meek R. Cross Keys yard, Bermondsey, paper and ink merchant, June 11  
 Miller W. jun. Liverpool, tailor, June 10  
 Morhall T. Chester and Shrewsbury, banker, June 29  
 Morris R. Lyng, Somerset, cattle dealer, June 14  
 Murphy G. Bread street, calico printer, June 29  
 Nelson W. C. Fetter lane, wine merchant, June 18  
 Newman A. Frith street, printer, June 29  
 Nicholls W. Piccadilly, linen draper, June 15  
 Nicholson J. High street, St. Giles's, bookseller, June 8  
 Ogden C. Haworth, York, worsted manufacturer, July 12  
 O'Neill T. Albion street, currier, July 6  
 Oram T. High street, Southwark, cheesemonger, July 2  
 Palmer T. Bristol, jeweller, July 1  
 Pearson G. Friday street, warehousman, July 2  
 Pepper J. W. Deal, butcher, June 15  
 Phillips R. Hay, Brecon, shopkeeper, July 4  
 Phillips J. C. Bank house, Keighley, York, cotton spinner, July 9  
 Piggott T. Rotherhithe, common brewer, June 11  
 Polley J. New Bond street, furniture printer, July 13  
 Porter S. Chesham, meslin, July 30  
 Potter J. Kenilston, surgeon, June 11  
 Poulton C. Reading, cabinet maker, July 2  
 France G. Swansea, linen draper, June 29  
 Price C. Strand, umbrella maker, June 18  
 Proffer J. Sloane street, grocer, June 22  
 Prynn A. A. St. Columb, Cornwall, mercer, July 6  
 Rayner A. Union place, City road, dealer, June 12  
 Reed W. Drury lane, apothecary, July 30  
 Rideout T. Manchester, merchant, July 12  
 Robinson W. Manchester, cotton spinner, June 19  
 Rolfe W. Lower Edmonton, victualler, June 19  
 Rowton W. and F. Morhall, Chester, bankers, June 29  
 Sanders R. Croydon, cow keeper, July 30  
 Sargent D. Southwark, British wine merchant, June 18  
 Sault W. South Molton street, Hanover square, callender, June 25  
 Shevill W. Burr street, Wapping, dealer, May 28  
 Simcoe S. A. Bristol, lace merchant, June 11  
 Simmons J. Lamberhurst, Kent, shopkeeper, June 11  
 Smith J. and J. Birmingham, linen drapers, June 14  
 Smith W. Cheap side, warehousman, July 2  
 Southcombe T. Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields, merchant, June 1  
 Stephens J. Yeovil, Somerset, gardener, June 26  
 Stewart A. Broad street, Ratcliff, hoop binder, July 6  
 Stockley J. Banbury, shopkeeper, July 18  
 Stinchcombe W. Bristol, cabinet maker, June 12  
 Strack W. Pancras lane, merchant, July 20  
 Strong B. Poole, linen draper, June 18  
 Suddones J. Wood street, hoffer, July 6  
 Swan J. Wapping Wall, block maker, June 15  
 Tackard J. and R. Birmingham, factors, June 18  
 Taylor T. Great Totham, Essex, grocer, June 21  
 Thomas H. L. Throgmorton street, insurance broker, June 29  
 Thornton W. Cadiz, merchant, July 2  
 Tooke J. and A. Todd, wine merchants, July 13  
 Townsend E. Maiden lane, wine merchant, July 6  
 Troutbeck C. Rathbone place, upholsterer, June 15  
 Trow R. sen. Gray's inn lane, cow keeper, June 22  
 Trueman T. Bury street, mattress maker, June 22  
 Veale O. and R. Parsons, Barnstaple, Devon, brandy merchant, July 6  
 Von Eslen, C. B. Gray's Inn Coffee-house, merchant, June 18  
 Vorley R. K. Thrapston, Northamptonshire, shopkeeper, June 11  
 Waceling E. Clare, Suffolk, brewer, July 6  
 Walker J. Bristol, salt merchant, July 1  
 Walker S. Bull-wharf lane, Queenhithe, hoop binder, June 18  
 Wash R. King's road, Chelsea, India rubber manufacturer, June 19  
 Walter B. New Romney, Kent, grazier, June 13  
 Warwick J. Long Buckby, Northampton, tailor, June 18  
 Watkins T. Plymouth Dock, tavern keeper, June 17  
 Watmough J. Liverpool, ironmonger, July 2  
 Webb T. Hereford, flax dresser, June 19  
 Webb J. Bristol, linen draper, July 18  
 Wellings T. Church lane, Whitechapel, painter, July 15  
 Whittam L. Newport market, potatoe merchant, June 18  
 Wicker J. Sandhurst, Kent, linen draper, June 8  
 Winkinson T. and J. Wighton, Cateaton street, woollen draper, June 29  
 Williams W. Falmouth, grocer, July 9  
 Wilson J. Beak street, Golden square, me's mercer, June 8  
 Wilson W. Tenchurch street, merchant, July 30  
 Winter W. Pewsey, Wilts, shopkeeper, July 16  
 Wood J. Ludlow, Salts, victualler, June 15  
 Woodward J. Derby, lace manufacturer, June 3  
 Young A. and J. Bacon, St. Mary at Hill, merchant, July 16  
 Zagury S. Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, merchant, June 11

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de Granicho, 30th May.

We invested Badajoz on the 25th inst. on the right of the Guadiana, and, the ordnance and stores for the siege having been brought forward, we broke ground last night. The enemy have retired their main body upon Llerena, and hold the advanced post of their cavalry at Usagre. I inclose the copy of the report of Major-general the Honourable Wm. Lumley, of a very gallant affair of the cavalry near that place on the 25th. The Major-general has reported that he received very great assistance from Major Holmes, of the 3d dragoon guards, who was acting in the department of the adjutant-general, and from Lieutenant Heathcote, of the royal dragoons, who was acting in the department of the quartermaster-general, as well as from the officers mentioned in this report.

*Camp near Usagre, 2 a. m. May 26.*

SIR,--Having driven the enemy's rear guard from Usagre, I occupied that post on the night of the 24th, by placing the Spanish troops in front of the town, with their Tiradores well in advance towards the enemy, and the Portuguese and British cavalry, with the four six-pounders, in rear of the place; a small brook, hollow and deep ravine, and narrow defile being on this side of the town. About six o'clock yesterday morning it was reported to me, that the enemy's cavalry were advancing in force, and that there was reason to believe they were accompanied by artillery and infantry. Conceiving reports might exaggerate the fact, and not wishing to yield the post to inferior numbers, the 13th light dragoons and Colonel Otway's Portuguese brigade of cavalry were ordered across the ravine to the left of the town, through the narrow fords and passes which had been previously reconnoitred, and Brigadier-general Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry in like manner to the right, with orders to retire by the same passes if necessary; the heavy brigade of British, with the guns, being still in reserve behind the town. Upon the nearer approach of the enemy, it was evident they were advancing with the whole of their cavalry, and five or six heavy guns (eight-pounders). This being ascertained, and, upon opening their first gun, the line was ordered to retire, which they did slowly, in excellent order, and without loss; the Spanish troops filing on the main road through the town, which had been left open for them. A smart cannonade now commenced from the opposite heights, the superiority of numbers and weight of metal decidedly in favour of the enemy; but the superior skill and well-directed aim of Captain Lefevre and his corps, with only four six-

pounders, was most pre-eminently conspicuous. The enemy now committed a most daring attempt, or rather an error, for which they were severely punished. In spite of two of our guns, which bore directly for a few paces on the road, three of their chosen regiments, 4th, 20th, and 26th, dashed through the town, and formed rapidly on the flank of the 3d dragoon guards, which corps, concealed by a small hill, I verily believe they did not see, and in front of the 4th dragoons; themselves presenting two fronts. A charge of the 3d dragoon guards, was at this time ordered on the right, and a simultaneous movement of the 4th dragoons, directed most judiciously by Brigadier-general Long, at the same moment on the left, where I had requested him to remain, decided the point.—The enemy wavered before our cavalry reached them; but almost in the same instant they were overturned, and apparently annihilated. The affair took place so near the brook and bridge, which immediately leads into the town, and which I had forbid the cavalry to enter, that it was impossible for them to pursue; it is difficult therefore to decide upon the enemy's loss; many, severely wounded, escaped through the town, others threw themselves off their horses, and escaped over the brook and through gardens; but, besides 78 prisoners, 29 lay dead on the spot; many were also observed lying dead on the bridge and in the first street; and a peasant reports, that from 30 to 50 were sent off wounded to their rear on horses and cars. I must not omit to state, that a portion of the Count de Penne Villamur's Spanish cavalry gallantly supported the charge on the left of the 3d dragoon guards, as I am informed Brigadier-general Madden's brigade did on the right; but the dust caused by the charge was so great, I was myself unable to observe on that flank. I am positively assured from the report of the prisoners, that the enemy had 13 regiments of cavalry in the field, which, though not exceeding from 2 to 300 men each, gave them so great a superiority over the force under my orders, composed of three nations, many of them as yet but little known to each other in cavalry movements, that I feel fully justified in not placing a deep ravine and defile in my rear, and attempting to defend the town, which is only defensible by infantry, from an attack on the other side. I have the peculiar satisfaction to add, that the advantage gained has been almost bloodless on our part, although occasionally for a few seconds, of necessity exposed to the range of artillery and a charge made against a corps elite of the enemy, who, on the other hand, visibly suffered from our artillery, in addition to those lost in the charge.

[Here General Lumley returns his acknowledgments]



knowledgments to Brigadier-general Long, Brigadier-general Loy (commanding the Spanish cavalry), Brigadier-general Madden, Colonel De Grey, Colonel Otway, Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, and to Captain Lefevre.]

The advantage gained will not only, in some degree, lessen the enemy's superior cavalry, but will, I trust, still further tend to render him fearful and timid in all his movements.

I am, &c.

W. LUMLEY, Major-general.

#### FRANCE.

Bonaparte's Speech upon opening the Legislative Body, on the 16th inst. is as follows.

"*Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body*,—The peace concluded with the Emperor of Austria has been since cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted: the birth of the King of Rome has fulfilled my wishes, and satisfies my people with respect to the future. The affairs of religion have been too often mixed and sacrificed to the interests of a state of the 3d order. If half Europe has separated from the Church of Rome, we may attribute it especially to the contradiction which has never ceased to exist between the truths and the principles of religion which belong to the whole universe, and the pretensions and interests which regarded only a very small corner of Italy. I have put an end to this scandal for ever. I have united Rome to the Empire. I have given palaces to the popes at Rome and at Paris: if they have at heart the interests of religion, they will often sojourn in the centre of the affairs of christianity. It was thus that St. Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land.

"Holland has been united to the Empire; she is but an emanation of it: without her the Empire would not be complete.

"The principles adopted by the English government not to recognize the neutrality of any flag, have obliged me to possess myself of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe; and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indispensable to me. It is not my territory that I wished to increase, but my maritime means. America is making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be recognized; I will second her.—The King of Spain is come to assist at this last solemnity. I have given him all that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces. Since 1800, the greater part of the strong places in Spain have been taken after memorable sieges. The insurgents have been beat in a great number of pitched battles. England has felt that this was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were

no longer sufficient to nourish it: she found herself, therefore, obliged to change the nature of it, and from an auxiliary she is become a principal. All she has of troops of the line have been sent into the Peninsula. England, Scotland, and Ireland, are drained. English blood has at length flowed in torrents, in several actions *glorious to the French arms*.—This conflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would be decided in fields of battle, on the ocean, or beyond the seas, will henceforth be decided in the plains of Spain! When England shall be exhausted, when she shall at last have felt the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the Continent, when half her families shall be in mourning, then shall a peal of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second Punic war."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 10th instant the Prince Regent reviewed the volunteers of the metropolis, 20,000 in number, and nearly 10,000 regulars, on Wimbledon Common.

On the 19th the Prince Regent gave a magnificent *déjeûner* to 3000 persons at Carlton House, in honour of his father's birthday. It had been deferred from the 4th on account of increased symptoms of his disorder, in which, however, he is somewhat amended.

In the Houses of Parliament, interesting debates have taken place, relative to many subjects of the deepest interest to the rights and liberties of the people. A temporary Insolvent Bill has been carried by the great exertions of the Earl of Moira; but various important motions relative to parliamentary reform, special juries, severe sentences, military flogging, and capital punishments, moved and argued by Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Folkestone, Mr. Brand, and Mr. Whitbread, with extraordinary eloquence, have been rejected by large ministerial majorities.

The times continue to be distinguished by the most poignant sufferings of ruined merchants, manufacturers, and workmen, of almost every description, and the periodical number of bankruptcies seems now permanently to quadruple what was ever experienced in any former period. Still money has been borrowed by Government, and the minister assures the Parliament that the country is in a flourishing condition!

NATIONAL

## NATIONAL DEBT.

*Amount of the capital of the Funded Debt, on the 5th of January, 1811.*  
Unredeemed.

Great Britain	£742,239,101	19	5½		
Redeemed by the Sinking Fund, &c.	195,576,403	16	9		
				£545,662,698	2 8½
Ireland	61,274,250	0	0		
Redeemed	7,729,682	0	0		
				53,544,568	0 0
Imperial	7,502,633	0	8		
Redeemed	1,122,089	0	0		
				6,380,544	0 8
Portuguese	795,522	7	9		
Redeemed	67,205	0	0		
				728,317	7 9
Capital stock funded and unredeemed	£606,415,127	17	1½		
Unfunded Debt on the 5th of January, 1811.					
Exchequer bills	£38,286,300	0	0		
Navy debt	7,595,838	11	5½		
Ordnance debt	1,089,411	11	2		
				£46,971,580	2 7½

Total of the public debt unredeemed £653,387,707 19 9½

*Account of the Reduction of the National Debt from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of May, 1811.*

Redeemed by the sinking fund	£175,542,305
Transferred by land tax redeemed	23,782,945
Ditto by annuities purchased	1,380,563
On account of Great Britain	200,705,812
Ditto of Ireland	8,054,000
Ditto of imperial loan	1,162,116
Ditto of loan to Portugal	67,205

Total £209,989,133

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £3,276,230 4s. 11d.

*Downing-street, June 2, 1811.*

Dispatches of which the following are extracts, have been this day received by the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-general Viscount Wellington, dated Elvas, May 22, 1811.

On the night of the 15th instant, I received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, letters of the 12th and 13th instant, which reported Marshal Soult had broken up from Seville about the 10th, and had advanced towards Estremadura, notwithstanding the reports which had been previously received that he was busily occupied in strengthening Seville, and the approaches to that city by works; and that all his measures indicated an intention to remain on the defensive in Andalusia.

I therefore set out on the following morning from Villa Fermosa; and, having received further information of the 14th, from Sir William Beresford, of the enemy's move-

ments, I hastened my progress, and arrived here on the 19th, and found that Sir William Beresford had raised the siege of Badajoz, without the loss of ordnance or stores of any description; and collected the troops under his command, and had formed a junction with Generals Castanos and Blake at Albuera, in the course of the 15th instant.

He was attacked there on the 16th by the French army under the command of Marshal Soult; and, after a most severe engagement, in which all the troops conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, Sir William Beresford gained the victory. The enemy retired in the night of the 17th, leaving between 900 and 1000 wounded on the ground.

Sir William Beresford sent the allied cavalry after them; and on the 19th, in the morning, reinvaded Badajoz.

I enclose reports of Sir William Beresford, of the 16th and 18th instant, on the operations of the siege to the moment of raising it, and on the battle at Albuera; and I beg to draw your lordship's attention to the ability



lity, the firmness, and the gallantry, manifested by Marshal Sir William Beresford, throughout the transactions on which he has written. I will add nothing to what he has said of the conduct of all the officers and troops, excepting to express my admiration of it, and my cordial concurrence in the favourable reports by Sir William Beresford, of the good conduct of all.

All has remained quiet in Castile since I quitted that part of the country.

The battalions of the 9th corps, belonging to regiments serving in the corps d'Armée in Andalusia, had marched from Salamanca on or about the 15th, and went towards Avila, and were to come by Madrid.

I send this dispatch by Major Lieutenant-colonel Arbuthnot, the Secretary of Marshal Sir William Beresford, who was present in the battle of Albuera, and can give your lordship any further information you can require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship.

Extract of a letter from Marshal Beresford to Lord Wellington, dated Albuera, May 16, 1811.

In conformity to your lordship's instructions given to me on the 24th ultimo, in consequence of the then state of the weather, and our means of communication across the Guadiana having been destroyed by the sudden flooding of that river, and leaving my cavalry in Zafra, Los Santos, and Villa Franca, I placed the infantry with its head at Almendralejo, Azuechal, and Villa Alva, where were the divisions of Major-general the Hon. William Stewart, and Major-general Hamilton; and the Hon. Major-general Cole's division with Brigadier-general Madden's brigade of cavalry in Merida, the infantry brigade of it commanded by Brigadier-general Kemmis, and that was intended for the attack of Fort Saint Cristoval, at Montejo, and the light brigade German Legion under Major-general Baron Alten, at Talavera Real, leaving the light battalion L. L. Legion in Olivenca, during the period of waiting the fall of the water of the Guadiana, and the re-establishment of our bridge, it being of considerable importance to push the enemy from us as far as possible during the siege, as he had on our obliging him to retire from Llerena to Guadalcanal held the latter place.

I directed a small column of 2000 men, composed of the 1st brigade 2d division, under the command of Lieutenant colonel Colborne, with two squadrons of cavalry and two Spanish four-pounders, to proceed from Almendralejo by Ribera and Maquilla, to Azuaga, to threaten his right, sending at the same time four squadrons of cavalry from Brigadier-general Long, at Villa Franca, to Llerena, to support the Count de Penne Villamur, who was then with the Spanish cavalry of General Castano's corps, to make him fear an attack in front, and General

Ballasteros went from Monasterio to Montemolin to threaten his left. These manœuvres had the desired effect; as soon as the enemy saw the advance of Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, near Azuaga, where he had 500 infantry and 300 cavalry, he abandoned precipitately the place, and retired to Guadalcanal, which place the General Latour Maubourg, with the 5th corps, quitted in two hours after the arrival of this detachment, and at eleven o'clock at night, retired near to Constantino. Lieutenant-colonel Colborne performed this service in a most judicious and handsome manner.

The weather having been some time fine, and the waters of the Guadiana having subsided, and our preparations having by Lieutenant colonel Fletcher's activity been nearly completed for the siege of Badajoz, on the 3d of May I sent three brigades of infantry, a brigade of six-pounders, and two squadrons of cavalry, under the orders of Major-general the Hon. William Stewart, to invest more close Badajoz, on the south of the river, which he performed, with his usual zeal and attention, on the 4th. On the 6th instant, I directed the march of the remaining divisions on Badajoz, one by Albuera, the other by Talavera, leaving the cavalry as before placed. On the 7th I came before Badajoz with these divisions. General Castanos furnished also to co-operate in the siege 2000 men, under the command of Brigadier Don Carlos D'Espagne. On the 8th I directed the brigade of Brigadier-general Kemmis, which had been previously placed on the Chebora, to proceed to the Torre of St. Ingracia, about two miles from Badajoz, on the Camoo Major Road, and to be joined there by the 17th Portuguese regiment, two squadrons of cavalry, and four six-pounders from Elvas; the force to meet at three o'clock in the morning, and the whole to be placed under the orders of the Hon. Major-general Lumley, to invest the north side, and to attack Fort St. Cristoval. By some accident to the bearer of the orders to Brigadier-general Kemmis, the officer did not arrive at his post till nine o'clock, the Hon. Major-general Lumley on the approach of the light companies of the brigade, advancing towards the town, with the force he brought from Elvas, the garrison made a sortie upon it, but was immediately drove back, and the grenadiers of the 17th regiment particularly distinguished themselves by charging the enemy, headed by Colonel Turner.

On the 8th, Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, to protect the further approaches, constructed batteries against the Pardalleiras and Pique-rino, on the heights, commanding them, though at a considerable distance; and Captain Squire, whom the lieutenant-colonel had sent to superintend the works intended to be erected against Saint Cristoval, began his operations on the 8th. The breaking ground on that side immediately caused great jealousy to the enemy, and he opposed it by a most heavy fire of shot and shell, and, on the morning

morning of the 10th, he made a sortie against the battery constructing, with about 1200 men, being within 500 yards of the place. He soon reached the battery, and, it having of the covering party allotted to it, only one light infantry company in it, the enemy got possession of it, but had it not for two minutes, as the whole of the covering party that was close to the battery on the slope of the hill, immediately seized their arms, and drove the enemy back with considerable loss to him, but I regret to say ours on this occasion must have been considerably greater, from our troops having exposed themselves to the shot and shell of the town and Fort of Saint Cristoval, and the musquetry from this latter.

On the 12th I received information from General Blake, that Marshal Soult had left Seville on the 10th, and with the avowed intention of coming to Badajoz, his force stated to be 15000 men; and General Latour Maubourg had already again moved upon and occupied Guadalcanal and Llerena, from which places the Count de Penne Villamur had been obliged to retire. As General Blake had come down to Frejenal, and General Ballasteros from Monasterio had pushed his advances within a league of Seville, I could not judge if this advance of Marshal Soult was merely to oblige these generals to retire, and leave him undisturbed in Seville, or really as it was given out to be, against me, and with the object of raising the siege of Badajoz, and therefore continued my operations against the place, until the further advance of Soult should more clearly determine this point; but in the middle of the night I received information from General Blake and other quarters, of the rapid advance of Marshal Soult, and which left no doubt as to his intentions. I immediately sent to suspend operations against Badajoz, and to commence to remove to Elvas our guns and stores, which unfortunately had been nearly completed to what would have been wanted for the siege.

By great exertions of Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, of the royal engineers, and Major Dixon of the artillery, every thing was removed on the evening of the 15th. To Lieutenant-general Leit  (the governor of the Province of Alemtejo) zeal and unwearied activity in whatever regards the service and welfare of his country, it is but just to say we are on all occasions much indebted; and particularly on this, in the getting together the transports necessary to us, and in furnishing and forwarding whatever else could be useful. I seize with pleasure this opportunity of giving to General Leit  that praise which he has ever so fully merited.

I had been obliged, to cover the removal of the stores, &c. to leave the division of Major-general the Hon. G. L. Cole before Badajoz. Major-general Cole marched from before Badajoz to join the army here at two o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and arrived about half an hour before the enemy made his attack.

I have, however, the satisfaction to inform your lordship that the enemy cannot boast of having got a particle of our stores; they were all safely lodged in Elvas, and, with the exception of brigadier-general Kemmis's brigade, which was on the north side of the Guadiana, our troops were all united on the morning of the 16th, to meet the attack and oppose the march of Marshal Soult.

MY LORD, *Albuera, May 18, 1811.*

I have infinite satisfaction in communicating to your lordship, that the allied army united here under my orders, obtained on the 16th instant, after a most sanguinary contest, a complete victory over that of the enemy, commanded by Marshal Soult; and I shall proceed to relate to your lordship the circumstances.

In a former report I have informed your lordship of the advance of Marshal Soult from Seville, and I had in consequence judged it wise, entirely to raise the siege of Badajoz, and prepare to meet him with our united forces, rather than by looking to two objects at once, to risk the loss of both. Marshal Soult, it appears, had been long straining every nerve to collect a force which he thought fully sufficient to his object for the relief of Badajoz, and for this purpose he had drawn considerable numbers from the corps of Marshal Victor and General Sebastiani, and also I believe from the French army of the centre. Having thus completed his preparations, he marched from Seville on the 10th instant, with a corps then estimated at 15 or 16,000 men, and was joined on descending into Estremadura by the corps under General Latour Maubourg, stated to be 5,000 men. His excellency General Blake, as soon as he learnt the advance of Marshal Soult, in strict conformity to the plan proposed by your lordship, proceeded to form his junction with the corps under my orders, and arrived at Valverde in person on the 14th instant, where, having consulted with his excellency and General Castanos, it was determined to meet the enemy and give him battle.

On finding the determination of the enemy to relieve Badajoz, I had taken up from before that place, and marched the infantry to the position in front of Valverde, except the division of the Hon. Major-general G. L. Cole, which, with 2,000 Spanish troops, I left to cover the removal of our stores.

The cavalry which had, according to orders, fallen back as the enemy advanced, was joined at Santa Martha by the cavalry of General Blake; that of General Castanos under the Count de Penne Villamur, had been always with it.

As remaining at Valverde, though a stronger position, left Badajoz entirely open, I determined to take up a position (such as could be got in this widely open country) at this place; thus standing directly between the enemy and Badajoz.

The army was therefore assembled here



on the 15th instant. The corps of General Blake, though making a forced march to effect it, only joined in the night, and could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 16th instant, when General Cole's division, with the Spanish brigade under Don Carlos d'Espagne also joined, and a little before the commencement of the action. Our cavalry had been forced on the morning of the 15th instant to retire from Santa Martha and joined here. In the afternoon of that day the enemy appeared in front of us. The next morning our disposition for receiving the enemy was made, being formed in two lines, nearly parallel to the river Albuera, on the ridge of the gradual ascent rising from that river, and covering the roads to Badajoz and Valverde; though your lordship is aware that the whole face of this country is every where passable for all arms. General Blake's corps was on the right, in two lines; its left on the Valverde Road, joined the right of Major-general the Hon. William Stewart's division, the left of which reached the Badajoz Road; where commenced the right of Major-general Hamilton's division, which closed the left of the line. General Cole's division, with one brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the second line of the British and Portuguese army.

The enemy, on the morning of the 16th, did not long delay his attack; at eight o'clock he was observed to be in movement, and his cavalry was seen passing the rivulet of Albuera, considerably above our right, and shortly after he marched out of the wood opposite to us, a strong force of cavalry, and two heavy columns of infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the village and bridge of Albuera; during this time, under cover of his vastly superior cavalry, he was filing the principal body of his infantry over the river beyond our right, and it was not long before his intention appeared to be to turn us by that flank, and cut us off from Valverde. Major-general Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right thrown back. And the intention of the enemy to attack our right becoming evident, I requested General Blake to form part of his first line, and all his second, to that front, which was done.

The enemy commenced his attack at nine o'clock, not ceasing at the same time to menace our left; and after a strong and gallant resistance of the Spanish troops, he gained the heights upon which they had been formed: meanwhile the division of the Hon. Major-general William Stewart, had been brought up to support them; and that of Major-general Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in contiguous close columns of battalions, to be moveable in any direction. The Portuguese brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier-general Otway, remained at some

distance on the left of this, to check any attempt of the enemy below the village.

As the heights the enemy had gained, raked and entirely commanded our whole position, it became necessary to make every effort to retake and maintain them; and a noble one was made by the division of General Stewart, headed by that gallant officer. Nearly at the beginning of the enemy's attack, a heavy storm of rain came on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly. This, with the nature of the ground, had been extremely favourable to the enemy in forming his columns, and in his subsequent attack.

The right brigade of General Stewart's division, under Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, first came into action, and behaved in the most gallant manner, and finding that the enemy's column could not be shaken by fire, proceeded to attack it with the bayonet; and, while in the act of charging, a body of Polish lancers (cavalry) which the thickness of the atmosphere, and the nature of the ground, had concealed, (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the brigade, when discovered, for Spanish cavalry, and therefore not fired upon), turned it; and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear, was unfortunately broken and suffered immensely. The 51st regiment being the left one of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and under the command of Major L'Estrange kept its ground, until the arrival of the 3d brigade, under Major-general Hoghton. The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant, and that 2d brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie, was not less so. Major-general Hoghton, cheering on his brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. Though the enemy's principal attack was on this point of the right, he also made a continual attempt upon that part of our original front at the village and bridge, which were defended in the most gallant manner by Major-general Baron Alten, and the light infantry brigade of the German Legion, whose conduct was, in every point of view, conspicuously good. This point now formed our left, and Major-general Hamilton's division had been brought up there; and he was left to direct the defence of that point, whilst the enemy's attack continued on our right, a considerable proportion of the Spanish troops supporting the defence of this place. The enemy's cavalry, on his infantry attempting to force our right, had endeavoured to turn it; but by the able manoeuvres of Major-general the Hon. William Lumley, commanding the allied cavalry, though vastly inferior to that of the enemy in number, his endeavours were foiled. Major-general Cole, seeing the attack of the enemy, very judiciously bringing up his left a little, marched in line to attack the enemy's left, and arrived most opportunely to con-



tribute, with the charges of the brigades of General Stewart's division, to force the enemy to abandon his situation, and retire precipitately, and to take refuge under his reserve, here the fusilier brigade particularly distinguished itself. He was pursued by the allies to a considerable distance, and as far as I thought it prudent with his immense superiority of cavalry; and I contented myself with seeing him driven across the Albuera.

I have every reason to speak favourably of the manner in which our artillery was served, and fought; and Major Hartman commanding the British, and Major Dickson commanding the Portuguese, and the officers and men, are entitled to my thanks. The four guns of the horse artillery commanded by Captain Lefebvre, did great execution on the enemy's cavalry, and one brigade of Spanish artillery, the only one in the field, I saw equally gallantly and well served: we lost in the misfortune which occurred to the brigade commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Colborne (whom General Stewart reports to have acted, and was then acting, in a most noble manner, leading on the brigade in admirable order) one howitzer, which the enemy, before the arrival of the gallant general Hoghton's brigade, had time to carry off with 200 or 300 prisoners of that brigade. After he had been beaten from this, his principal attack, he still continued that near the village, on which he never could make any impression or cross the rivulet, though I had been obliged to bring a very great proportion of the troops from it, to support the principal point of attack; but the enemy, seeing his main attack defeated, relaxed in his attempt there also. The Portuguese division of Major-general Hamilton, in every instance evinced the utmost steadiness and courage, and manœuvred equally well with the British.

Brigadier-general Harvey's Portuguese brigade, belonging to General Cole's division, had an opportunity of distinguishing itself when marching in line across the plain, by repulsing, with the utmost steadiness, a charge of the enemy's cavalry.

It is impossible to enumerate every instance of discipline and valour shewn on this severely-contested day. But never were troops that more valiantly or more gloriously maintained the honour of their respective countries. I have not been able to particularise the Spanish divisions, brigades, or regiments, that were particularly engaged, because I am not acquainted with their denominations or names, but I have great pleasure in saying that their behaviour was most gallant and honourable; and though from the superior number and weight of the enemy's force, that part of them that were in the position attacked, were obliged to cede the ground, it was after a gallant resistance, and they continued in good order to support their allies; and I doubt not, his excellency General Blake will

do ample justice on this head, by making honourable mention of the deserving.

The battle commenced at nine o'clock, and continued without interruption till two in the afternoon, when the enemy having been driven over the Albuera, for the remainder of the day there was but cannonading and skirmishing.

It is impossible by any description to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of the troops, but every individual most nobly did his duty; and which will be well proved by the great loss we have suffered, though repulsing the enemy; and it was observed, that our dead, particularly the 57th regiment, were lying, as they had fought, in ranks, and every wound was in the front.

The Hon. Major-general William Stewart most particularly distinguished himself, and conduced much to the honour of the day; he received two contusions but would not quit the field. Major-general the Hon. G. L. Cole is also entitled to every praise; and I have to regret being deprived for some time of his services, by the wound he has received. The Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie, commanding the 2d brigade, 2d division, and Major L'Estrange, 31st regiment, deserve to be particularly mentioned; and nothing could exceed the conduct and gallantry of Colonel Inglis, at the head of his regiment. To the Hon. Major-general William Lumley, for the very able manner in which he opposed the numerous cavalry of the enemy, and foiled him in his object, I am particularly indebted. To Major-general Hamilton, who commanded on the left during the severe attack upon our right, I am also much indebted; and the Portuguese brigade of Brigadier-generals Fonseca and Archibald Campbell, deserve to be mentioned. To Major-general Alten, and to the excellent brigade under his orders, I have much praise to give; and it is with great pleasure I assure your Lordship that the good and gallant conduct of every corps, and of every person, was in proportion to the opportunity that offered for distinguishing themselves. I know not an individual who did not do his duty.

I have, I fear, to regret the loss to the service of Colonel Collins, commanding a Portuguese brigade, his leg having been carried off by a cannon-shot; he is an officer of great merit. And I deeply lament the death of Major-general Hoghton; and of those two promising officers Lieutenant-colonel Sir William Myers, and Lieutenant-colonel Duckworth.

It is most pleasing to me to inform your Lordship, not only of the steady and gallant conduct of our allies, the Spanish troops, under his Excellency General Blake, but also to assure you, that the most perfect harmony has subsisted between us, and that General Blake not only conformed in all things to the general line proposed by your Lordship, but in the details,



details, and in whatever I suggested to his Excellency, I received the most immediate and cordial assent and co-operation, and nothing was omitted on his part to ensure the success of our united efforts; and, during the battle, he most essentially, by his experience, knowledge, and zeal, contributed to its fortunate result.

His Excellency the Captain-general Castanos, who had united the troops he had in a state to be brought into the field, to those of General Blake, and placed them under his orders, assisted in person in the field; and not only on this, but on all occasions, I am much indebted to General Castanos, who is ever beforehand in giving whatever can be beneficial to the success of the common cause.

Though I unfortunately cannot point out the corps of many of the individuals of the Spanish troops that distinguished themselves, yet I will not omit to mention the names of General Vallesteros, whose gallantry was most conspicuous, as of the corps he had under his command; and the same of Generals Zayas and of Don Carlos D'Espagne. The Spanish cavalry have behaved extremely well, and the Count de Penne Villamur is particularly deserving to be mentioned.

I annex the return of our loss in this hard-contested day; it is very severe, and in addition to it is the loss of the troops under his Excellency General Blake, who are killed, missing, and wounded, but of which I have not the return. The loss of the enemy, though I cannot know what it is, must be still more severe. He has left on the field of battle about 2000 dead, and we have taken from 900 to 1000 prisoners. He has had five generals killed and wounded; of the former, Generals of Division Werlé and Pesim; and Gazan and two others amongst the latter. His force was much more considerable than we had been informed of, as I do not think he displayed less than from 20 to 22,000 infantry, and he certainly had 4000 cavalry, with a numerous and heavy artillery. His overbearing cavalry cramped and confined all our operations, and, with his artillery, saved his infantry, after its rout.

He retired after the battle to the ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in position; and, on this morning, or rather during the night, commenced his retreat on the road he came, towards Seville, and has abandoned Badajoz to its fate. He left a number of his wounded on the ground he had retired to, and which we are administering what assistance to we can. I have sent our cavalry to follow the enemy, but in that arm he is too powerful for us to attempt any thing against him in the plains he is traversing.

Thus we have reaped the advantage we proposed from our opposition to the attempts of the enemy; and whilst he has been forced to abandon the object for which he has almost stripped Andalusia of troops, instead of having accomplished the haughty boasts with

which Marshal Soult harrangued his troops on leaving Seville; he returns there with a curtailed army, and, what perhaps may be still more hurtful to him, with a diminished reputation.

In enumerating the services received from the officers of my own staff, I must particularly call your Lordship's attention to those of Brigadier-general d'Urban, quarter-master-general to the Portuguese army; and which I cannot sufficiently praise, though I can appreciate.

On all occasions I have felt the benefits of his talents and services, and more particularly on this, where they very essentially contributed to the success of the day: and I cannot here omit the name of Lieutenant-colonel Hardinge, deputy quarter-master-general to the Portuguese troops, whose talents and exertions deserve my thanks. To Brigadier-general Mozinho, adjutant-general of the Portuguese army, and to Lieutenant-colonel Rooke, assistant adjutant-general to the United British and Portuguese force, and to Brigadier-general Lemos, and to the officers of my own personal staff, I am indebted for their assistance.

To the services of Lieutenant-colonel Arbuthnot (major in his majesty's service) I am also much indebted, and he is the bearer of this to your Lordship, and is fully enabled to give you any further information you may desire, and is most deserving of any favour your Lordship may be pleased to recommend him for, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESEFORD,  
Marshal and Lieut.-general,

P. S. Major-general Hamilton's division, and Brigadier-general Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry march to-morrow morning to re-invest Badajoz on the south side of Guadiana.

W. C. B.

*Elvas, May 21, 1811.*

MY LORD,—I enclose a letter of the 21st inst. which I have received from Marshal Sir William Beresford, containing a letter from General Gazan to Marshal Soult, which had been intercepted by some of our parties.

General Gazan, wounded himself, was marching with the wounded; and from his account of those with him, from the account of those at Almendrairjo, and those left on the ground at Albuera, from the numbers found dead on the field, and the prisoners, the Marshal computes the enemy's loss not to fall short of 9000 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

*Camp near Albuera, 21st May, 1811.*

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying intercepted letters of some importance; after the severe battle we had, it is satisfactory to know that our calculations of the enemy's loss were

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not exaggerated, and you will see by General Gazan's letter to Marshal Soult, that in killed and wounded it cannot be less than 8000 men: left dead on the field and taken, we have the knowledge of near 3000; General Gazan states that he has more than 4000 wounded with him; 520 were at Almedralejo, by the same letters. Gazan says many have died on the road, and which we know must have been the case, as it is in the few first days that the bad cases die in numbers, and a precipitate retreat and want of convenient carriage must increase the mortality; thus we can scarcely calculate the loss of the enemy from these data at less than 9000 men.

Our advance was close to Azúchal and Almedralejo, and I propose putting a strong column of infantry in march towards those places to-morrow morning, and shall accompany it. I have. &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD.

(TRANSLATION.)

Ribera, 19th May, 1811.

MONSIEUR LE MARÉCHAL,—I have the honour to report to your Excellency, that I am just arrived with the whole of the column, which is infinitely more numerous than I could have believed. I am endeavouring to organize it, in order to avoid disasters, and particularly plundering, which would make us die of hunger, and which I found at the highest pitch this morning upon my arrival at Almedralejo.

I found upon my arrival here a letter from M. Le Normand to Major D'Aubersac. I annex it herewith, after having acquainted myself with its contents. As I imagine that it can be only the 9th corps which is at Alma-

raz, I write from hence to the Count d'Erlon, in order to induce him to hasten his march, and to join you. However, as it is also possible that they may be troops belonging to the army of the centre, commanded by General D'Armagnac, I write to him likewise, in order that he may move towards you.

I send an answer to Captain Le Normand, to intimate to him that he should correspond with your Excellency, Major D'Aubersac having rejoined the army: I have ordered him to collect a large convoy of provisions, and to accompany it to you, that it may the more securely reach you.

The great heat will do a great deal of harm to our wounded, the number of whom amounts to more than 4000; especially as we have only five surgeons to dress them. Some have died upon the road; amongst them M. la Pierre, chef de bataillon of the 103d regiment.

I am still without any news of the Chef d'Escadron La Barthe; I shall have the honour of informing you the very moment I shall have been able to communicate with him. Spanish parties are at Los Santos and at Fuente del Maestro; and have appeared this morning at Almedralejo and Villa Franca. They made enquiries at the latter place as to the march of our column; and they give out that 400 horse and a strong column of infantry are to arrive to-day at Los Santos; I do not give any credit to this movement, but at all events we shall see them, and I shall try to escape them.

I beg your Excellence to receive the assurance of the sincere and respectful devotion with which I have the honour to be,  
(Signed) The General of Division, GAZAN.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE governors of Queen Anne's bounty have come to the resolution of advancing the sum of 50,000*l.* for the purpose of assisting clergymen in the repairs of their parsonage houses, to be repaid to the governors in the manner prescribed by the Act, commonly called Gilbert's Act.

May 18.—Twelve standards and colours taken from the enemy on different occasions, including the French eagle taken by the 87th regiment at the battle of Barrosa, were carried with military ceremonies, from the parade in St. James's park, to Whitehall chapel, and deposited on each side of the altar.

May 22.—In the morning, between three and four o'clock, the old established public-house, known by the sign of King Henry the Eighth's Head, Seven Dials, fell down with a most tremendous crash. Mr. Hastings, the landlord, his wife, his niece, and a servant

girl, escaped unhurt. The niece and servant, fortunately hearing some of the timbers falling, got out of the garret window; and crawling along the parapet, escaped the danger, by taking refuge in the adjoining house; an old man and a child were found dead in the ruins; another man died while conveying to the hospital; and four persons, lodgers, were taken to the hospital in a bruised state. On digging out the sufferers, one young man was cut in the head with a spade, and is not expected to recover.

June 10.—The volunteers of the metropolis, about 20,000 in number, were reviewed on Wimbledon-common by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The troops from the west end of the town began to move towards the ground about six o'clock. Some of them went in the new military cars, which contain each twelve men, and convey troops with



with great rapidity. Most of the city corps embarked in large boats, provided for the occasion, at so early an hour as three o'clock, and, taking advantage of the tide, ascended the river as far as Putney, whence they marched to their stations. About half-past ten the general line was ordered to be formed. Then was seen one of the finest sights possible: the extent of the heath, the beauty of the day, the fineness of the different regiments, the steadiness of their discipline, the exactness of their manœuvres, the assembled crowds reaching from one end of the common to the other, all made the spectacle such an one as can scarcely be described in adequate terms. The whole of the troops were under the immediate command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as commander of the home district. They were drawn up in two lines of at least one mile and an half in extent. The right rested on Wimbledon-green, whence the line was continued the full length of the common to the South East; and the left touched the road that leads across the common from London to Portsmouth, the Earl of Spencer's park-wall being full in their front. The Prince arrived on the ground about twelve, accompanied by the Duke of York, who, on reaching the centre of the line, immediately took the command of the field, as Commander in Chief. The review then commenced, and was over before five o'clock. The day was remarkably fine, and the spectators were numerous beyond all former example. It was supposed, that, including the troops, there were at least 200,000 persons on the ground.

*June 18.*—About a quarter past eight in the morning, a fire broke out in the oil warehouses of Mr. Jones, in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, and in a very short time every part of his extensive premises were in a blaze; so rapid were the flames, that not a particle of his property could be saved. Owing to a total want of water, the fire continued to rage with uninterrupted fury on the premises where it began until near nine o'clock, by which time the houses on each side were involved in the conflagration, as was the Commercial Academy on the opposite side of the street; and before ten, the four houses already mentioned were levelled with the ground, and the fire reached the mansion occupied by the high priest of the Jews, which also was soon reduced to a heap of ruins: it was with difficulty that the female part of his family escaped. His library, in which were many valuable manuscripts, was also consumed. The fire continued its devouring course still farther, and burnt down the houses of Mr. Le Batts, Dr. Shannon, Dr. Van Novan, Mr. Abraham Milleda, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Samuda, and Mr. Isaacs, and considerably damaged several others. Full one-third of Bury-street, on both sides, is entirely levelled with the ground.

*June 19.*—This evening the Prince Regent gave a ball and supper, to upwards of two thousand of the principal nobility and gentry in the kingdom. This splendid entertainment originated from a desire of his Royal Highness, to shew every possible respect and filial affection to his father's birth-day, it not being convenient for the Queen to hold a drawing-room at St. James's Palace on the 4th of June. His Royal Highness, to prevent its passing without being observed as a national festival, determined on giving a grand fête, which should not only be observed as a day of rejoicing by the higher orders, but with it should be combined the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of the country. His Royal Highness, with that consideration, and a due regard to the welfare of his country, in his cards of invitation had expressed a strong desire that every person should come dressed in articles of British manufacture only. Nearly the whole of the state-rooms and lower apartments in Carlton-house had been diverted from any use to the Prince Regent for several weeks, by the necessary temporary arrangements. The company began to assemble at nine o'clock, and continued without intermission setting down till eleven, his Royal Highness's equerries taking their cards of invitation as they entered. All appeared struck with surprise and astonishment as they entered the grand Grecian hall, which, in addition to its usual splendid appearance, was ornamented with a variety of shrubs, of patent lamps, and elegant lanterns of vast dimensions. Two of the yeomen of the Guards were stationed at each of the entrances to the Octagon Saloon, the fitting up of which, for this occasion, was particularly splendid; the drapery was scarlet cloth, trimmed with gold-coloured silk, lace, cords, and fringe. In the Grecian hall were assembled to receive the company, Colonel M'Mahon, Generals Keppel and Turner, Colonels Bloomfield, Thomas, and Tyrwhit, together with Earl Moira, Lords Dundas, Keith, Heathfield, Mount Edgumbe, and Yarmouth. The latter had been indefatigable in his exertions to assist his Royal Highness in his arrangements for this splendid entertainment, and continued his exertions to Wednesday night in acting as a regulator of the business. The Prince Regent entered his state apartments about a quarter past nine, dressed in a scarlet coat, most richly and elegantly ornamented, in a very novel style, with gold lace, and a brilliant star of the Order of the Garter. The Duke of York wore a similar coat, the pattern and ornamental part was said to be like one worn by that great warrior, the Duke of Cumberland. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent came into his state apartments just at the time the French king and princes arrived; he received them most graciously. His Royal Highness afterwards, during the night, passed from one room to another without any attendants

tendants or ceremony, conversing in the most affable manner with his numerous guests. The company found an abundance of amusement in perambulating this celebrated mansion. Danting commenced about twelve in the grand council chamber, and about two supper was announced. The company proceeded down the staircase into the basement story; and thence to the tables, either into the grand range of rooms connected with the conservatory, or those in the Chinese temporary rooms. At the end of the conservatory was a most magnificent allegorical transparency, with G. R. III. a crown, and other devices. This was the terminating object of the whole range, and particularly designating the great feature of the fête. The banquet was the most costly and admirable in all its arrangements. The Prince Regent, with that urbanity which has ever been his distinguished characteristic, had a table placed contiguous to his own, for the foreign ministers and nobility who were of the party. The royal dukes assisted the Prince Regent in doing the honours of the table. The ball-room, after supper, was surrounded by a gradation of conversation stools, for the accommodation of those who chose to be calm spectators of the scene. The Duchess of York, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and all the royal dukes, attended this splendid fête. Upon no previous occasion, and at no court in Europe, was ever the experiment made to set down 2000 of the principal nobility and gentry of a kingdom to a regular supper, as was the case at this fête. The largest entertainment, at the most brilliant period of the French monarchy, was that given by the Prince of Condé, at Chantilly, to the King of Sweden, when 400 covers were laid. Here covers were laid for 1600 under canvas, and for 400 in the house.

## MARRIED.

At Mary le-bone, the Honourable Charles Law, to Elizabeth Sophia, second daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir Charles Nightingale, bart. having been previously married at Gretna Green.—Sir John Carr, to Miss King, of Goldingham Hall, Essex.—Robert Humphrys, esq. of Ivy House, near Chippenham, Wilts. to Essex Lowndes, third daughter of William Selby, esq. of Winslow, Bucks.—Edward Fanshawe, esq. captain in the Royal Engineers, to Frances Mary, second daughter of Lieutenant-general Sir Hew Dalrymple.

The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Dawney, of Sessay, Yorkshire, to Lydia, only daughter of the late J. Heathcoat, esq. of Conington Castle, Huntingdonshire.

Thomas Le Mercer, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Stone, only daughter of the late William S. esq.

James White, esq. of Hans Place, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Faulder, esq. of Gower street,

At St. Martin's, Ludgate, the Rev. Lewis Way, of Great Geldham, Essex, to Caroline Elizabeth, only daughter of John Leech, esq. of Bridge street, Blackfriars.

At Wandsworth, John Fassett Burnett, esq. of Vauxhall, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Barchard, esq. of East Hill, Wandsworth.

Thomas Thurlow, esq. younger son of the late bishop of Durham, and brother to Lord T. to Miss F. Lyon, third daughter of the late Honourable Thomas L.

At St. Paul's, Peter Henry Barker, esq. of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Hammond, only daughter of Walter H. esq. of West Row, Mildenhall.

W. Midwinter, esq. captain in the East India Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas, esq. of Pinner Green, Middlesex.

At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Mr. B. Stones, of Chandos street, to Miss Hopkinson, only daughter of B. H. esq. of Pentonville.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles A. Bartholomew, jun. esq. to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Edward Rees, esq.

At South Lambeth, Henry James, third son of the late Montague Cholmeley, esq. of Easton, Lincolnshire, to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late W. Havard, esq.

At Chelsea, Frederic Ayrton, esq. of Gray's Inn square, to Miss Nugent, daughter of Colonel N. of Aylesbury.

At St. George's, Hanover square, William Hargood, esq. rear admiral of the blue, to Maria, third daughter of the late Thomas Somers Cocks, esq.—Francis William Grant, esq. M. P. to Miss Dumé, only daughter of John Charles D. esq. of the island of St. Helena.—The Rev. John Fellowes, youngest son of Robert F. esq. of Shottesham, Norfolk, to Susan, fourth daughter of the Honourable Thomas Lyon, of Hetton House, Durham.—Francis Upjohn, esq. of the 2d Life Guards, to Mrs. Page, of Woburn Place.—Lieut.-colonel Oide, of the 99th regiment of foot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Beckford, esq. of Fonthill.—The Rev. Dr. Davy, master of Caius college, Cambridge, to Miss Stevenson, of Hertford street, May Fair.

At Twickenham, Henry Bellairs, esq. late of the 15th hussars, to Dora, youngest daughter of the late Peter Mackenzie, esq.

At Islington, the Rev. Richard Meade, rector of Horsendon and minister of Prince's Risborough, Bucks, to Miss Somes.

Rev. C. Laprimaudaye, vicar of Leyton, to Jane, daughter of the late R. Lee, esq. of Mile end.

Richard Marter, esq. of Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, to Jane, youngest daughter of P. Harman, esq. of Charles street, Cavendish square.

At Stepney, Frédéric Vander Meulen, esq.



of St. Alban's, to Rachael, second daughter of W. Thompson, esq. of Hill End, Herts.

The Rev. T. B. Powell, fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Sarah Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. N. Cotton, rector of Thornby, Northamptonshire.

## DIED.

Walter, the eldest son of Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley Hall, near Otley, Yorkshire, a fine youth about 16 years of age. He was found drowned in the canal at Denham, near Uxbridge, where he was at school.

The Rev. Graham Jepson, vicar of Fulham, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and formerly rector of Milton, which he exchanged for the living of Fulham.

At Woolwich, John Jeffreys, esq. clerk of the cheque at the dock-yard.

At Mill Hill, near Hendon, Susan Rudson. Her complaint was what is generally termed a galloping consumption, which arose from her taking, no doubt, at different times, poisonous medicines, procured, as she said, by her seducer, but unsuccessfully, for the purpose of producing abortion; and the last unhappy offspring was the fifth child. For several days previous to her dissolution, she appeared to struggle under the most violent convulsions possible for any human being to endure, and exhibited all the horrors of imagination arising from a mis spent life. A few moments before death closed her eyes, she declared she could not die until she had unburdened her conscience. A clergyman was sent for, but to him she would say nothing, but called out for a Mrs. Mackay, who had given her nourishment during her illness. This miserable creature then related how she had falsely sworn her first two children (now alive) to an innocent man, and how she had disposed of three others since. The first, a boy, she destroyed as soon as born, and buried it under a tree in a garden near Dors-lane; the second, a girl, met with a similar fate, but the mother buried it behind a public house called the Adam and Eve, Mill Hill; the last child, a girl also, she buried alive in a field near Totteridge. After this disclosure, the unhappy wretch appeared more resigned, and expired almost immediately. The circumstances had such an effect upon the people in the neighbourhood, that no one would stay with the corpse during the nights previous to burial.

In South-street, Grosvenor-square, the Earl of Massareene. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. Chichester Skeffington.

In New North-street, Red Lion-square, Stephen Scarbrow, esq. 45.

At the house of their brother, the Rev. Thomas Bowerbank, vicar of Chiswick, Miss Mary Bowerbank, aged 24; and Lieutenant Edward B. of the 21st regiment native infantry on the Bengal Establishment, 23.

Lady Charlotte Pelham Clinton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle.

In Great Pulteney-street, Robert Bisset, esq. late commissary-general of the forces at home, 81.

At Richmond, Richard Penn, esq. grandson of William P. one of the proprietors and formerly governor of Pennsylvania, 75.

At Hampstead, Lady Joanna Watson, relict of Sir James W. late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bengal.

In Old Burlington street, the Countess de Brühl.

In Buckingham street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Devall, 73.

In Red Lion-square, Mrs. Devon, wife of William D. esq. and sister to Mr. Justice Heath.

At Craven Lodge, Stamford Hill, Mrs. Craven, wife of John C. esq.

In Bedford-square, Ann, wife of John Scott, esq.

At Michael's Grove, Brompton, Edmund Mount, esq. 82.

In Upper Guilford-street, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Capt. P.

In Great Coram-street, William Pidcock Francis, esq.

In East Place, Lambeth, Mrs. Eliz. Schoolbred, relict of David S. esq. of Quebec.

In Manchester-street, George Putland, esq. of Sans Souci, in the county of Wicklow.

In Bruton-street, Sarah, wife of John Henry Smyth, esq.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Gosling.

In Bedford-square, Peter Casale, esq.

In the King's Road, the Rev. Henry Frederick Thistlethwaite, son of the late Robert T. esq. M.P. for Hampshire.

At Stratford, Mrs. Hancock, relict of John Simon H. esq. niece to the Duchess of Chandos and Lord Henniker.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Sir James Hamlyn, bart. of Clovilly Court, Devon.

At Great Ealing, Mrs. Nicholas, wife of the Rev. Dr. N.

In Southampton-row, Mary Anne, wife of J. Fowner, esq.

In Mortimer street, Cavendish-square, Lady Day, relict of Sir John D. many years advocate general of the supreme court of judicature in Calcutta, 85.

In Foley Place, L. Strangi, esq.

In Bridge-road, Lambeth, in his 70th year, William Henry Hedges, esq. formerly of the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department; a situation which he held for many years with distinguished reputation for integrity and ability. In the earlier part of his life he had attended the late Earl of Rochford, Sir Robert Ainslie, and the Hon. Mr. Trevor, in different embassies to France, Spain, Turkey, and Sardinia, and was honored with their esteem. He possessed an extensive knowledge of foreign languages and manners, and the goodness of his heart rendered his knowledge useful.

At Streatham, Mr. George Robinson, of Paternoster-row, bookseller.

In Tenterden-street, *Henry Herbert*, Earl of Carnarvon and Baron Porchester, of High Clere, Hampshire, a Privy Counsellor and L.L.D. His lordship, a branch of the noble family of Pembroke, being the son of William, the fifth son of Thomas, father of the present Earl of Pembroke, was born August 20, 1741. In 1762 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Wilton, and was re-elected in 1768. In 1771 he married Elizabeth Alicia Maria, sister of the Earl of Egremont, by whom he has several children. He was created Baron of Porchester in 1780, and Earl of Carnarvon in 1793, which honors devolve on his eldest son Henry George, Lord Porchester, who was born in 1772, and has sat in several parliaments for the borough of Cricklade.

On the 16th of May, *Henry Capel Loft*, eldest son of the first marriage of Capel Loft, of Troston-hall, esq. with Miss Anne Evelyn. He fell at the great battle of Albuera, in Spain, in that most gallant charge which is noticed by Marshal Beresford, by which the French were eventually dislodged from the hill which the Spaniards, after a strong resist-

ances had been obliged to quit, and our brigade was taken in flank, when in the act of charging, and surrounded by the Polish lancers, who, until too near, had been mistaken for Spanish cavalry; they having been concealed by the fog, and partly by the turn of the ground. He was lieutenant in the 2d battalion of the 48th regiment, and was in his 28th year; having been born at Troston-hall, Nov. 9, 1783. He was lineally descended from Sir Arthur Capel, grandfather of Arthur Lord Capel, to the imitation of whose military virtue he aspired!

—*tantum nova gloria in armis  
Et prædulce decus, primo in certamine possunt,*

On the 17th of June, at Camberwell, aged 73, after a very long illness, the *Rev. Richard Dodd, M. A.* late rector of Cowley, Middlesex. His friends regret the loss of a most intelligent and valuable acquaintance; his children lament one of the most affectionate and tender of parents.

At Edinburgh, the *Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville*, Baron Dunira, (of whom a memoir will be given in our next number.)

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* \* *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**MARRIED.]** At Elsdon, the *Rev. John Hewitson*, to Miss Potts.

At Durham, *Mr. James Thompson*, to Miss Wilburn.—*Mr. William Myers*, to Miss Pickersall.—*John Armstrong, M. D.* to Miss Spearman, daughter of *Charles S. esq.*

At Stockton, *Mr. Robert Taylor*, to Miss Elizabeth Dixon.

At Bishopwearmouth, *Mr. Robson*, of Houghton le-Spring, to Miss Henry, of Ryhope Hotel.

At Newcastle, *Mr. Robert Cowells*, to Mrs. Humble, both of Benwell.

At Hartburn, *Mr. Cutlibert Nicholson*, of Barrasford, to Miss Hedley, of Redpath.

At Chester le street, *Mr. John Jopling*, of Acron Close, to Miss Elizabeth Cummings, of Barras Hill House.

At St. John Stanwick, *Mr. Hird*, of Darlington, to Miss Todd, of Aldborough, Yorkshire.

At Sunderland, *Mr. John Oliver*, to Mrs. Jane Little.

At Bishop Auckland, *Mr. Joseph Hines*, attorney, to Miss Welford.

**Died.]** At Durham, *Mr. Thomas Maynard*, attorney.—*Mrs. Mary Harrison*, 93.—

*Mr. Joseph Thwaites*, 86.—*Mr. William Addison*, 82.—*Mr. Robert Wilson*, 20.

At Linton, *Mr. Walter Mather*, 58.

At Fireburn Mill, *Mr. David Hogarth*.

At Gateshead Fell, *Mr. John Gray*, 31.

At Alnwick, *Nicholas Davidson, esq.* 79.

At the Ballast Hills, near Newcastle, *Mrs. Elizabeth Pattison*, 76; and four days afterwards her husband, *Mr. Thomas P.* 73.

At Berwick, *Mrs. Currie*, 73.—*Mrs.*

*Home*.—*Mr. John Robertson*, 59.—*Mrs.*

*Martha Wait*, 64.—*Mr. William Mark*, 73.

—*Mrs. Wright*, 45.—*Captain Anders Petersen*, of the Four Sisters, from Norway.—*Mrs. Yellowly*.

At Newcastle, *Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison*, aunt to *Cuthbert E. esq.* of Hebburn Hall, 78.—*Mrs. Elizabeth Halliday*, 77.—*Miss*

*Pollock*.—*Mr. Anthony Dobinson*, 23.—

*Mr. John Hall*, 80.—*Mr. Thomas Wylam*, of the White Hart Inn, 33.—*Mrs. Tadman*.

At Bishopwearmouth, *Mr. Thomas Douglas*, 66.—*Mrs. Robinson*, relict of lieutenant *R.* 80.

At Sunderland, *Mr. Michael Middleton*, 72.—*Mr. Dowell*, 35.

At Foresfield, near Alston, *Mrs. Isabella Pearson*, 90.



At Shincliff, near Durham, Mrs. Nesbitt, wife of Mr. Robert N. 37.—Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, 66

At Morpeth, Mrs. Allen, 75.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Dickenson.

At Barnardcastle, Miss Holroyd.

At Wolsingham, Mrs. Ionn, wife of the Rev. Mr. I.

At North Shields, Mr. William Warwick, of the Roebuck Inn.

Killed by a cannon shot from a battery on the Peninsula of Quiberon, Mr. D. W. Smith, 17, signal midshipman of his Majesty's ship Spartan, and only son of D. W. Smith, esq. of Alnwick. The death of any good young person is a public loss; but the death of this gallant midshipman is and must be a loss to his country, as he would have been an ornament to it had he lived. Though but 17, he had been at Madeira, St. Helena, South America, at all the West India Islands, and particularly at the taking of Martinique, where he had his arm broken. He was a good classical scholar, was well grounded in the mathematics, and had made great proficiency in the languages of the continent. To sum up all with a good and brave heart, he had made himself so complete a master of his profession, as to have been long selected as a signal midshipman.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

We announce with much satisfaction that on the 22nd of June, was published, at Kendal, the first number of a weekly newspaper, intituled "The Westmoreland Advertiser and Kendal Chronicle." We understand the proprietors intend that it shall be conducted on the broad basis of independence, without regard to political parties; and they promise a constant attention to local improvements, and to all subjects of a local nature, which may tend to throw light on the state of this and the neighbouring counties. It has long been a subject of wonder and regret, that the county of Westmoreland should not produce a single newspaper, though Kendal, so early as the time of Camden, was a very populous and respectable town.

*Married.* At Workington, Mr. Thomas Kendal, master of the Integrity, to Miss Dixon.—The Rev. Anthony Dalzell, to Miss Russell, daughter of Matthew Russell, esq.—Mr. G. J. Edwards, to Mrs. Banks.

At Bowness, near Kendal, John Wilson, esq. of Elleray, to Miss Perry, of Ambleside.

At Penrith, Mr. Edward Mouncey, to Miss Watkins, daughter of Mr. Christopher W.—Mr. William Jackson, to Miss Anna Bird.

At Moresby, Mr. Thomas Fearon, of Whitehaven, to Miss Elizabeth Hall.

*Died.* At Carlisle, Mr. John Routledge, 50.—Mrs. Jane McCluer, 65.—Mrs. Hodgson, relict of Mr. George H.—Mrs. Sarah Hodgson, 77.—Miss Mary Fleming, 21.—Mrs. Jane Graham, a maiden lady, 60.

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At Penrith, Mr. John Whisfield, 57.—Ruth, wife of Mr. Edward Allen.—Mr. John Smiley, jun. 19.—Mrs. Deborah Wilkinson, 88.

At Rockliff, Margaret, wife of Mr. George Graham.

At Kendal, John Wakefield, esq. banker, 78.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Rooke, 40.—Mrs. Eleanor Brunton, 84.—Mr. D. Huggin.—Mr. Gambles, 35.—Mrs. Piele, 31.—Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Sir Joseph Senhouse, 15.—Mrs. Steel, wife of James S. esq. 56.

At Maryport, Mrs. Sarah Thompson.—Mr. Ayley Brown, 67.—Jane, wife of Mr. Daniel Bell.—Mr. James Clarke.

In the Isle of Man, Nelson Scott, M.D.

At Douglas, Arthur French, esq.

At Calderbridge, Mr. Joseph Taylor, formerly master of a vessel belonging to Whitehaven, 81.—Mrs. Esther Bragg, 67.

At Bridekirk, Mrs. Thompson.

At Workington, Mrs. Baxter, widow of the Rev. Mr. B. of Arleeton.—Mr. Charles Rigby, son of Mr. R. parish-clerk.

At Standingstone, Mr. Evan Clarke, brother to the late Rev. Wilfred C. vicar of Wigton, a gentleman of some poetical ability, 73.

At Flimby, Mr. John Dow, 57.—Mr. Samuel Graves.

At Bannast Hill, Caldbeck, Mr. John Oldham, 46.

At Barton New House, Westmoreland, Mrs. Eleanor Lancaster, relict of Mr. Samuel L. 83.

At Birkmoss, Mrs. Esther Bragg, 67.

At Grimes-hill, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. William M. esq. and daughter of the late William Palmer, esq. of Whitehaven, 50.

At Riston Hall, near Kendal, Mr. Thomas Strickland.

At Eaglesfield, parish of Brigham, Mrs. Mary Whinney, widow, in her 96th year; the oldest female in the parish. Only two years last harvest, she followed the reapers one day, and bound up thirty stooks of corn.

#### YORKSHIRE.

June 4.—The foundation-stone of the intended bridge over the river Foss, in Walmgate, York, was laid by the Right Hon. Lawrence Dundas, Lord Mayor of the city, in the presence of the committee for the Ouse and Foss bridges, and a vast concourse of spectators. The following inscription, engraved on a brass plate, was let into the stone:—The first stone of this Bridge was laid by the Right Hon. Lawrence Dundas, Lord Mayor, on the 4th of June, MDCCCXI, in the 51st year of the Reign of George the Third, and on the day on which his Majesty completed the 73d year of his age. Peter Atkinson, Architect.

As the workmen at Fossbridge, in York, were removing the rubbish under the plat-

form where the old pier at the east end stood, they discovered a beautiful gold medal, in high preservation, which had been struck in the reign of King Edward the Third. On the obverse side is a fine representation of the Sovereign, standing on a ship at sea, with a sword in his right hand and a shield on his left, whereon are quartered the royal arms of France and England. There are also other emblems, trophies, &c. with this inscription in Saxon characters: *Edwardus Dei Gr. Rex. Anglie Franc. & Hy B.* On the reverse, in semi, are a lion and crown and a fleur de lis alternately, emblems, &c. with this inscription: *Antim Transiens P modium illorum*—Perhaps the latter may not be quite correct, as a small aperture is made in the edge, by the workman having struck his pick-axe against it. The medal weighs 117 grains, and is a full inch and a quarter in diameter.

*Married.*] At Bawtry, Lieutenant Stovin, R. N. to Ann Charlotte, only daughter of Lucas Spilsbury.

At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Hare, of Leeds, surgeon, to Miss Mary Ann Edon.

At Sculcoates, Thulesius Moller, esq. of Krogerve, Norway, to Miss Snell, of London.—Mr. Paul Smith, of Lowthorp, to Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Imingham.

At Bolton Percy, Robert Atkinson, esq. of Hornington, to Marianne, eldest daughter of William Laycock, esq. of Appleton Roebuck.

At York, Captain Lally, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to Mrs. Moore.

At Guisborough, Henry Clarke, esq. to Miss Hutchinson.

At Knaresborough, John Allison, esq. of Huddersfield, to Miss Ormond, daughter of the late David O. esq. of Trenwydd, Pembroke-shire.

Mr. Thomas Champney, jun. of Nuttles, in Holderness, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Harland, esq. of Burton Pidsea.

At Campsall, T. F. C. Mainwaring, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of Bacon Frank, esq.

*Died.*] At Wreton, near Pickering, the Rev. Samuel Hodgson, 62.

At York, Mrs. Rayson, wife of Mr. Thomas R.—Mr. Francis Carter, 48.—Robert Stockton, esq. an alderman of the corporation, and who served the office of lord mayor in 1805.—Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Catharine Morris, fourth daughter of the late Bacon M. esq.

At Beverley, John Coltman, esq. 67.

At Hull, Mrs. Ety, 33.—Mrs. Mary Johnson, of the Cross Keys Inn, 71.—Mr. John Vickerman—Benjamin, son of Mr. John Guy, 21.—Mr. Marmaduke Constable.—Mr. John Todd, 32.—George Bee, gent. 65.

At Patrington, Mr. Thomas Grindall, con-

ductor of ordnance stores and field-train department, 22.

At Welton, Mrs. E. Hunter, 72.

At Mickleton, Mr. Raine, 94.

At Scorton, near Catterick, William Harding Hayes, esq. 31.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Royston, of Wetherby, surgeon.—Mrs. Currer, of Skipton.—Mr. Wilson, 55.

At Ripon, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, an alderman of that corporation, 57.

At Bramham Lodge, Miss Scott, sister of W. Fenton S. esq. of Woodhall, near Wetherby.

At Topcliffe Manor, Mary, wife of Mr. George Walbran, 52.

At Bubwith, Edward Weddall, esq. 68.

At Stillington, Mr. Peter Sowray, 56.

At Rotherham, Mrs. Jessop, of the Ring of Bells. She fell into a vat of liquor, as is supposed in a fit, and was drowned.—Lieutenant May, of the 1st West York militia.

At Howden, Mr. Edmund Smith, 68.

At Halifax, Mr. John Emmer.—Mr. Richard Ludley, an officer in the Halifax local militia, and many years master of the White Swan Inn.

At Sheffield, Mr. G. Knowles, formerly master of an academy there. He composed several pieces of sacred music which were much admired.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool, has become a distinguished agriculturist, having undertaken to drain a moss, or bog, between Liverpool and Manchester, of more than a thousand acres in extent, in which he is likely to prove successful.

*Married*] At Liverpool, Mr. John Worrall, to Miss D. E. Matthews, daughter of the late Jacob M. esq. of Demerara.—Mr. Henry Billinge, jun. to Miss Eliza Meadows.—Captain James Reed to Miss Isabella Pye.—Mr. George Farrar, to Mary, only daughter of John Brown, esq.—Lieutenant Walker, R. N. to Mrs. Culcheth.

At Walton, John Formby, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Mr. F. of Formby, to Helen, second daughter of William Harper, esq. of Everton.

At Warrington, Joseph Worrall, esq. to Miss Jane Kaye.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, Mrs. Paget, 73.—Mrs. Mary Nicholson, 77.—Mr. Thomas Rawsthorn, a land-waiter of this port.

At Preston, Mrs. Greaves, relict of Thomas G. esq. banker and alderman, 59.—Mr. Richard Baines, father of Mr. Edward B. printer of the Leeds Mercury.

At Milnthorpe, Mr. Henry Smithies, 65.

At Colne, the Rev. John Hartley, incumbent curate of that place, and a justice of peace for this county.

At Little Lever, Mr. James Heywood, 65.

At Warrington, Mr. Peter Jackson, surgeon, 88.



At Wyersdale, near Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Thompson, 84.

At Meanfield, near Broughton, in Furness, Mr. Edward Tyson, 100.

At Wavertree, Miss E. Menzies, 19.

At Ormskirk, Mr. John Platt.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Syers, 68.—Mr. Edward Buddicom, 28.—Mrs. Burton.—Mr. Michael Harris, 39.—John, eldest son of Mr. John Bradshaw, 21.—Mr. Thomas Remington, 50.—Ann, daughter of Mr. Edward Rushton, bookseller, 19.—Mrs. Grace.—Mrs. Maddox, wife of captain M. of Dublin.—Mr. John Irvin, attorney, 41.—Mr. James Marsh, 86.—Mr. E. Bradshaw.—Mr. Josiah Fletcher.—Mrs. Ann Anderson.—Mr. Lee Wareing, 67.

At Manchester, Mrs. Harrop, wife of Mr. H. proprietor and printer of the Manchester Mercury.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. William C. bookseller, 58.—Mrs. Heywood.—Aged 67, the celebrated Sieur Rea, a man whose fame as a conjurer has long been trumpeted from wake to wake, fair to fair, and race to race, throughout the United Kingdom. For years he has contributed to the innocent mirth and amusement of the lads and lasses of the holiday round, and while he has lengthened their faces with wonder and astonishment, he has lengthened his purse with the tributary pence that flowed from the tricks of the scene. He was, in his calling, esteemed an honest man, and he had no deception but that which belonged to his cups and balls.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.* At Mottram, Mr. William Beattie, of Liverpool, surgeon, to Hannah, youngest daughter of the late Henry Cardwell, esq.

The Rev. Harry Grey, vicar of Knutsford, to Miss Ellis, of Grove House.

At Over Peover, Thomas Drake, esq. captain in the Knutsford volunteers, to Miss Banks, daughter of the late John B. esq. of New Hall.

Mr. B. Brassey, of Chester, to Miss Davies, of Stapleford Hall.

*Died.* At Chester, Mrs. Scholes, wife of Richard S. esq. 76.—William Hamilton, esq. 93.—Mr. Edward Spencer.

At Macclesfield, Mr. W. Johnson.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Craig, only son of Mr. C. bookseller, 25.

At Churton, Mr. John Pulford.

At Frodsham, Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Mr. James C. 69.

At Congleton, Mrs. Tolson, wife of Captain T. 23.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

The Duke of Devonshire has inclosed the principal part of his mountain estate round Buxton, on which he has erected several farm-houses, and other appropriate buildings, to the great improvement of a country, that for centuries had remained in a desert and barren state.

*May 12.*—About five o'clock in the afternoon, a destructive phenomenon appeared at Bonsall, in the Peak of Derbyshire. A singular motion was observed in a cloud, of a serpentine form, which moved in a circular direction, from S. by W. to N. extending itself to the ground. It began its operations near Hopton, and continued its course about five or six miles in length, and about four or five hundred yards in breadth, tearing up plantations, levelling barns, walls, and miners' cots. It tore up large ash trees, carrying them from 20 to 30 yards; and twisted the tops from the trunks, conveying them from 50 to 100 yards distance. Cows were lifted from one field to another, and injured by the fall; miners' buddle-tubs, wash vats, and other materials, carried to a considerable distance, and forced into the ground. This was attended with a most tremendous hail-storm: stones and lumps of ice were measured from nine to twelve inches in circumference.

*Married.* At Eyam, R. Clarke Hill, esq. of Stallington Hall, Stafford, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Birds, esq.

At Bradborne, Mr. John Goodwin, attorney, to Miss Beresford, of Castern.

*Died.* At Derby, William Snowden, esq. 64.—Emma, daughter of Mr. William Hollingshead.

At Somershall, Mr. Bladon, 55.

At Thorábridge, Mr. John Morewood, 57.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The following return of the population, &c. of Newark, has just been made; 1483 houses, inhabited by 1595 families; 12 houses building, 18 houses uninhabited; 3319 males, and 3917 females.—Total number of souls, 7236.

*Married.* At Sutton supra Lound, Mr. Richard Bullivant, of East Retford, to Miss Haslehurst, daughter of George H. esq. of Daws Hill.

At Mansfield, Mr. Thomas Tipping, to Miss Johnson.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Thurman, to Miss Revell, of Southwell.

At Lenton, Mr. Joseph Hill, to Miss Anna Chambers.

*Died.* At Nottingham, Samuel Stretton, gent. 79.—Mr. Fleetwood Churchill, 38.—Mr. John Stones.—Mr. Samuel Heard.—Mr. Henry Silverwood.—Mrs. Mary Wood, a maiden lady, 87.—The Rev. G. Ingham, 72.—Edmund Dear, gent. 65.—Mrs. Mason.—Mr. William Gillatt.—Mrs. Collier.

At Mansfield, Hollis Clay, gent. 72.—Mr. W. Unwin, eldest son of Mr. Jabez U. 20.—Mrs. Rogers, 65.

At Balderton, near Newark, Mr. John Austin.

At Wilford, Miss Dorothy Cumberland, 41.

At West Retford, Anne, daughter of Mrs. Nelson, 22.

At Car Colston, Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Ratcliffe, Mr. Andrews.

At Newark, Mr. S. Hunter, 80.—Mr. Thomas

Thomas Lane.—Mrs. Smalley.—Ann, relict of Mr. William Cleaver.

At Clipstone Lodge, Mr. S. Cutts, sen. 85.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The following is a statement of the population of some of the towns of this county, according to the last returns:—*Stamford*. Males, 2003; females, 2579. Total, 4582. —*Louth*. 2247 males, 2481 females. Total, 4728. Births and deaths for the last ten years exactly equal.—*Brigg*. 638 males, 723 females. Total, 1361. 310 inhabited houses. —*Market Deeping*. 166 houses inhabited, 6 uninhabited, and 4 houses building; 18 families employed in agriculture, 68 in trade, and 105 not comprised in the two preceding classes: total number of families, 191. 426 males, 473 females; total number of persons, 899. Births in ten years preceding 1801, 263; from 1801 to 1811, 273. Marriages in ten years preceding 1801, 55; from 1801 to 1811, 66. Deaths in ten years preceding 1801, 194; from 1801 to 1811, 244.—*Horncastle*. In the

Year	Inhabited Houses	Total Persons
1792	390	1834
1801	403	2015
1811	546	2622

The increase between 1792 and 1801 is 181, and between 1801 and the present period 607. The first increase may be attributed to an open common with a number of common-right houses in the parish: the second increase, to the navigation, which has materially increased the trade of the town.—*Grantham*. 673 houses, inhabited by 776 families, 430 of which are used for trade; 10 houses uninhabited; 1677 males, and 1969 females, making together 3646 souls. The total of males and females, in the year 1801, was 3303, by which it appears that the increase in the course of ten years is 343.—*Boston*. The number of baptisms in the parish in the ten years, ending on the 31st of December last, is 3072; of which number 1529 are males, and 1543 females. The burials in like period are 942 males, and 875 females; total 1817: so that the baptisms exceed the burials as five to three. The marriages in the ten years are 790.

*Married.*] At Boston, Mr. Barnsdale, of Brothertoft, to Mary, only child of George Beedham, esq. of Langrick Ferry.

At Stamford, Mr. William Goodlad, of Wansford, to Miss Sarah Clarke, of Greet-ham.

At Misterton, Mr. William Baynes, of Walkringham, to Miss Elizabeth Wressell, of Stockwith.

*Died.*] At South Ferraby, Mrs. Nelthorpe, wife of John N. esq.

At Grimsby, Mr. Richard Nell, senior alderman, and seven times mayor of that town, 66. He dropped down in his house, and expired without speaking. Honesty and punctuality were the characteristic traits of his life, and, as they commanded the respect

whilst living, so they have ensured to him the regret, now dead, of every one who knew him.

At Gresthorp, Mrs. Beswick, wife of G. B. esq. 52.

At Gainsbro', Mr. Shipman, 81.—Mrs. Johnson, 44.—Mrs. Everington, 77.

At Alford, Mr. John Allcock, 73.

At Barholm, in consequence of the wound he received from a highwayman about a month before, Mr. Nidd, 67.

At Grantham, J. C. Watson, esq. R. N. late surgeon of the Princess Royal, 36.

At Great Ponton, Mr. Thomas Shepherd, 82.

At Sleaford, Mr. J. Leak, 87.—Mrs. Cropper.

At Boston, Mr. Whittington, 55.—Mrs. Obbins, wife of Mr. O. sen. 78.—Mr. John Brown, of the Ram Inn.—Mr. Joseph Teasdale, 72.

At Gayton, Mr. John Jacques, 80.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Huddleston, 87.—Mr. Haldenby.

At Louth, Mr. Holmes, 76.—Mrs. Goodhall, 28.—Mr. Stephen Holmes, 80.—Mr. Anselm Odlin, 72.—Mr. Stephen Pearson, 75.

At Stamford, Mr. Francis Weldon, 41.—Mrs. Swantown, sister of the late Alderman Searson, 77.

At Partney, Mrs. Gill, 82.

Frances, wife of the Rev. Edward Jones, jun. vicar of Greetham, Rutland, and eldest daughter of William Belgrave, esq. of Preston.

At Ketton, near Stamford, aged 78, Lady Jane Edwards, relict of Gerard Anne Edwards, esq. and sister to Henry, late Earl of Gainsborough, also mother to Colonel Noel, of Exton Park, Rutland. Her ladyship was justly revered in her neighbourhood, for having, during the course of a long life, been in the invariable habit of doing good by acts of unostentatious charity and beneficence. While her noble and highly respectable relatives lament her loss, they have the satisfaction to know, that by her conduct she conferred dignity on her rank, and that in the fullness of a good old age she expired, surrounded by those who esteemed her to veneration.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Sheepshead, Mr. Chester, of Black Brook Hall, to Miss Smalley.

At Mountsorrel, Mr. Harrison, of Belgrave, to Miss Sarah Snow.

At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Read, to Miss A. Parsons.—Neal, esq. of Skeffington, to Miss Cowdell.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Thompson.—Mrs. Hefford.—Mr. Thomas Cordeux, 82.—Mrs. Burton, relict of Mr. William B. of Cadeby, 75.—Mrs. Greenhall, wife of Mr. G. surveyor, 42.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Mr. W. surgeon, and daughter of the late Dr. Pochin.—Mr. Robt. Blunt, solicitor, 45.

At Sapcote, Mr. Thomas Lovett, 73.

At Desford, in his 101st year, John Upton, stocking.



stocking-maker. He had worked from a youth to the age of 93 for one house, that of Moore and Co. of Leicester.

At Bagworth, Mr. Richard Wikes, parish-clerk.

At Great Wigstone, Mr. Samuel Freer.

At Harby, Mr. Harby, 73.

At Kegworth, Miss Alice Steele.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Woolstanton, Mr. William Hall, of the Ridge House, to Miss Sarah Grocott, of Hanley.

Mr. Wright, of Newport, Salop, attorney, to Miss Masfen, of Cannock.

Mr. Elwell, of Heath House, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Willits, of Tipton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Hill, of Bilstone, to Miss Susanna Lea, of Hales Owen.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Hughes, of the Star Inn, 80.—Mr. Stephen Smith, 63.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Eardley.

At Rough Close, Miss Jane Robinson.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Smith.

At Wheaton Aston, Mr. E. Jarvis.

At Breewood, Mrs. Haughton, 85.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married*] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Shelton, to Miss Elizabeth Bass.—Edmund Baldwin, esq. to Miss Charlotte Jones, second daughter to the late Thomas J. esq.—Mr. E. Lavinder, of Dudley, to Miss Esther Baxter.

Mr. Isaac Sproston, of Tewkesbury, to Martha, youngest daughter of R. Lambert, esq. of Ditchford.

At Aston, Mr. H. B. Timbs, of Worcester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Richards, esq. of Camp Hill, near Birmingham.

At Nuneaton, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Elizabeth Harcourt.

Richard Smith, esq. of Tibbington House, Tipton, to Miss Fereday, daughter of Samuel F. esq. of Ettingshall Park.

At Sutton Coldfield, Charles Clement Ad-derley, esq. of Hams Hall, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Har-  
topp, of Four Oaks Hall.

At Coventry, Mr. James Vale, to Miss Martha Sanders.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mrs. Mary Shen-ton.—Mrs. Parsonage, 33.—Mr. S. Toy.—Mrs. Hooper.—The Rev. Samuel Pearson, rector of Weston-upon-Trent, perpetual cu-rate of Osmaston, near Derby, and late of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was one of the oldest members of the Antiquarian Socie-ty, and formerly lecturer of St. Martin's in this town. Few men have passed through life more justly esteemed for their modest worth and unassuming manners.

At Caldicote Hall, Mary Elizabeth Louisa Rodney Bowes, lady of the Hon. Thomas B. and only daughter and heiress of George Car-penter, esq. late of Redbourn, Herts.

At the Woodloes, near Warwick, Miss D. Hodgson, 23.

At Edge Hills, Miss Prentice.

At Coventry, Mrs. Goode, wife of B. G. esq. mayor of that city.—Mr. James Hol-land.

At Leamington Spa, Caroline, widow of the Rev. Thomas Harris, of Braddon, near Towcester, and second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Cotesbatch, Leicester-shire.

In London, Mr. Joseph Gibbins, banker of Birmingham, a gentleman eminent for punc-tuality and probity, 55.

At Camp Hill, near Birmingham, Marga-ret, wife of Mr. John Thompson, 54.

At Foleshill, Mr. Benjamin Newland, 66.

At Tettenhall, Dorothy Elizabeth, heiress of the ancient family of Lyttleton, of Studley Castle, in this county, and wife of Francis Holyoake, esq. of Tettenhall.

## SHROPSHIRE.

A most extraordinary tornado took place early on the 25th of May at Plasyollen, the influence of which did not extend more than 300 yards in length and 30 in breadth; but its violence was so great that every thing, from the humblest vegetable to the loftiest tree within its range, was totally demolished. Sycamores and oaks, which had withstood the wintry blast of ages, though still in full vi-gour, were despoiled of all their branches, many of which, measuring more than three feet in circumference, were twisted off, and carried to a great distance. Considerable da-mage was done in the gardens; a great num-ber of fine healthy apple and pear-trees were snapt asunder, and all the early crops of ve-getables swept away.

In the afternoon of the 27th, this county was again visited by a storm, the effects of which have been awfully felt. Owing to the bursting of a cloud, Meole and other brooks, within ten or twelve miles, were so rapidly swollen, as almost instantaneously to overflow their banks to a most astonishing height, extending for miles over the adjoining country, and tearing down and carrying off, in their course, stock of every description. Such was the force of this great body of water rushing into the Severn from Meole Brook, that it actually turned the current of the ri-ver, which rose four feet in ten minutes. In the neighbourhood of Minsterley and Pon-tesbury, twelve persons perished. At these two last places, at Pontesford, &c. the ra-vages of the torrent were without bounds. At Mr. S. Heighway's, of Pontesford, the scene was indeed lamentable; not fewer than nine persons, including part of his own family, were swept away, and among them his vene-rable grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Heigh-way, and two female servants. Another part of the family made their escape by get-ting through the roof of the house. At Han-wood, the bridge was carried away, and the mill

mills of Mr. Blower, and his family, escaped with the utmost difficulty. Mr. H. Wartee, of Crock-meole, had 26 cows, besides other stock, carried away. In Coleham, the water began to rise about half-past nine o'clock, and increased so rapidly, that persons had not time to remove their furniture. The cellars and ground floors in Coleham, and that part of the Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, near the church, were almost instantaneously filled with water, owing to the arches of the bridge over the brook being for some time unable to take the body of water which rushed down. One of the privates of the North Shropshire local militia fell into the water at the farther end of Coleham bridge, and was instantly carried away by the stream. The damage occasioned by the storm is estimated at 20,000l. The bodies of the unfortunate persons who perished have been found: the following are their names. At Pontesford, Mrs. Heighway; Eliz. Thomas and Catherine Nailor, servants to ditto; Richard Bennett, clerk; Richard Simmons, Samuel Speake, Richard Hincks, and Jacob Bishop, labourers; Eliz. Reece. At Minsterley, Mr. Hoggins, farmer; William Halmes, labourer; and Thomas Parry, waggoner. Curiosity and motives of humanity have led many persons to visit the suffering cottagers, as well as to explore the hills whence the destructive torrent poured. Beyond the Snailbatch lead mines, there is a valley called the Crows-nest Dingle, on each side of which the Stiperstones Hill rises; upon the right is that part called Castle Ring, and on the left is Lord's Hill Bank, or Gorsy Bank. The sides of these two points have several rents or deep channels, from whence the waters issued; and nearly all these channels tending to the Dingle, the waters tore themselves a bed wide and deep, and pursued the descent to Minsterley, &c. The water has made perhaps a dozen holes in these hills, at considerable distances from each other, and the soil, with pieces of the rock, are worn away from one to four yards deep. At or near the spot from whence several of these channels are cut, small springs formerly issued; in one instance, several yards of marshy ground, which it was unsafe to pass across, are now perfectly sound and dry. If a stranger enquired from whence the torrents came, the inhabitants generally stated that the water "gushed out of the slips" in the mountains. The generally attributed cause, however, of the phenomenon, was the sudden condensation, at these different points, of the skirts of one immense cloud, or of several smaller ones.

*Married.*] At Broseley, Mr. R. Ferrington, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John Toye, of Brereton, Staffordshire.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Davies, to Miss Elizabeth Kilvert.

At Market Drayton, Mr. Pemberton, of Stafford, to Miss Besford.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Knor, wife of the Right Hon. George K. 28.—Richard Plummer, esq. captain in the Shropshire militia, 26.—Mr. Phillips.—Mr. Edward Jones.—Mr. Edward Pryce.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Kent.—Mrs. Edge, of the Swan Inn.

At Mulford Hall, Mr. Thomas Smith, jun.

At the Mosses, near Wellington, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Mr. W. H.

At Wellington, Mr. Joseph Turner.

At Ruyton, of the Eleven Towns, Mr. Read, surgeon.

At Minsterley, the Rev. Mr. Williams.

At Pym's Farm, near Werns, W. West Betty, esq. father of H. W. Betty, better known by the name of the Young Roscius.

At Newport, J. Dickenson, esq. solicitor.

At Terrick, near Whitechurch, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Smith.

At the More, Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley.

At Cotton Wood, Mrs. Shone, 96.

At Betton Strange, J. G. Scott, esq.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

On the 28th of May this county, among others, was visited by one of the most tremendous storms ever remembered. At Worcester, hail stones, or rather pieces of ice, were picked up measuring five and six inches in length; and there is scarcely a window exposed to the S. E. which has not great part of its glass destroyed. At the House of Industry 500 panes were broken; at the Infirmary 150; the Bishop's Palace, Town-hall, and chapels, in a like proportion; the china manufactory of Messrs. Barr, Flight, and Barr, 1200; and of Messrs. Grainger and Co. to a very great extent; Mr. Freame's cabinet warehouses, in Goose-lane, lost upwards of 1000 panes; and the painted eastern window at the Cathedral has received serious injury. The greatly admired walks in Sansom-fields, present a lamentable consequence of this destructive hurricane; many of the stately elm and chesnut trees have received irreparable damage; the gardens are despoiled of their fruit and herbage; the hot-houses, green-houses, &c. have been totally destroyed. A deluge of rain accompanied the hail, and the Severn rose nearly twenty feet in less than twenty-four hours; in one hour it rose six feet; this of course occasioned a severe flood, which has done incalculable mischief. It is supposed that the reparation of the glass alone, at Worcester, will exceed the sum of 5000l.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. James Pool, to Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Allen, sen.

*Died.*] At Malvern, Mrs. Nash, wife of the late Rev. Dr. N. of Bevere.

At Dudley, Mrs. Lee.

At Spetchley, Mrs. Berkeley, relict of Robert B. esq.

At Hagley, Thomas Lea, sen. esq. 75.

HEREFORD.



## HEREFORDSHIRE.

The storm of May 27th, extended to this county, where also it was productive of the most lamentable consequences. It commenced about three o'clock in the afternoon, and continued with little intermission till past eight. At Checkley Common, Littlehope, Fownhope, and Mordiford, the lightning was so vivid that the atmosphere appeared in a blaze; and the falling solid torrent, collecting above Mordiford, and rushing with terrific roar down the hills and slopes, hurried every thing which opposed its fury to the grounds below; lofty trees, hedges, stones, &c. Mr. Husband, miller, at Mordiford, had his barn, in which was a cider mill, pig's cot, &c. entirely swept away, leaving not a vestige of even the foundation; and the runner of the cider-mill, weighing several hundred weight, was carried to a considerable distance. The corn mill was not injured. Mr. Husband and a young woman, in endeavouring to save some pigs, were, by the rapidity of the current, carried away, and drowned. A poor woman, and an infant daughter, inhabiting a cottage close to the brook which crosses the road, were both swept off with the house, and also perished. The water in the brook opposite the Moon public-house was above eight feet high, and three feet in the parlour. At Littlehope considerable injury was sustained by the water sweeping away the whole surface of four acres of hop-ground, trees, hedges, &c. Mr. Hadley, tanner, at Fownhope, suffered severely; the water rushing from the woody hill above, across the road to the tan-yard, carried off a vast quantity of hides from the pits, with the bark from the vats, &c. At Tarrington, the effects of the storm were tremendous; the torrent from the hills rolling down with irresistible force, precipitated every thing in its way to the grounds below the road, where it formed a vast sheet of water, and sheep and cattle were carried over the hedges.

*Married.*] At Lugwardine, Mr. J. Aston, attorney, to Miss Wootton, of Lug Bridge.

At Ross, Mr. William Fisher, to Miss Wear, both of Goodrich.

*Died.*] At Checkley, R. Watkins, a fine boy, 13 years old, son of Mr. W. of that place, who is supposed to have lost his life by having picked and eaten some poisonous herb.

At Leominster, Mrs. Dorothy Woodhouse, relict of Mr. W. late of Byton, 83.

At Cawborough, John Grammond, esq.

## MONMOUTH.

*Married.*] At Llanwern, Thomas Bates Rous, esq. of Courtyrala, Glamorgan, to Charlotte, second daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury, bart. of Llanwern.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*June 11th.*—The works having been completed on the preceding day, the rail-road from Gloucester to Cheltenham was opened for the carriage of heavy goods. Soon after

seven o'clock, a train of waggons, laden with coals, &c. proceeded from the latter place, along the tram-road, and, being joined by others from Leckhampton Hill, containing different kinds of building stone, their arrival at Cheltenham was welcomed by the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of a numerous assemblage of persons at the wharf, near the turnpike. An elegant dinner was served up at the George Hotel. The evening passed with the greatest unanimity and cordiality, every one appearing highly gratified by the completion of a measure of such importance to the town of Cheltenham, and the county at large.

On the suggestion of that ingenious and able physician, the late Dr. BENDORS, three baths were a few years since erected at the Upper Hotwell, Clifton, which not only vie with any in the kingdom, in point of convenience, but are so constructed as to insure the advantages resulting from the peculiar purity of the water, as either bath is instantly filled for the sole use of each individual, by means of a steam engine, which raises the water from an immense depth, and conveys it into each bath directly from the spring, the redundancy of which is such, that water-works are now establishing for the two-fold purpose, of conveying this water even into the most elevated parts of Clifton, and of forming a capacious reservoir, as a security against fire; thus obviating the objection to the purchase of water in casks, as a mode equally scanty, disgusting, and precarious, and at the same time removing the apprehensions of those who have been deterred by the dread of fire, from fixing their residence in that beautiful village.

*Married.*] Mr. John Foxwell, of Wotton-under-Edge, to Miss B. Jones, youngest daughter of John J. esq. of Hill, near Berkeley.

At Newent, Mr. William Taylor, 82, to Mrs. Mary Hayward, 79.

*Died.*] At Tewkesbury, Susannah Ricketts, 88, a pauper, in the House of Industry, having existed ten weeks without eating any kind of food, the only nutriment she received during that period being a few spoonfuls of beer each day. Her disease was of an apoplectic nature.—Mr. Benjamin Yeates.

At Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, Dame Dorothy Mill, 71, widow of Sir Richard Mill, of Mottisfont, in the county of Southampton, bart. sometime representative in Parliament for that county, and colonel of its provincial regiment. She was the only daughter of Richard Warren, of the Red Cliffe, in the county of Somerset, esq. and of his wife, Henrietta, a co-heiress of Charles Yate, of Coldthrop, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter, and finally sole heiress, of Colonel Richard Yate, the loyalist, of Arlingham Court, both in this county. By the decease, without issue, of the intermediate branches, her ladyship became representative of the elder branch of the

the very ancient house of yate. Of her character, it is difficult to speak in adequate terms of praise; but her prayers and her alms have, we doubt not, gone up to the throne of grace, and are there recorded as a memorial of her devotion and charity. Her estates at Arlingham, are conveyed to trustees, for the benefit of her only daughter, now in Sicily, wife of the Chevalier Ferdinand Raibaud Della Cainea, of a noble Italian family.

At Cain's Cross, near Stroud, Mr. John Saunders, attorney.

At Kemerton, Miss Mumford.

At Cheltenham, P. Evans, esq. of Aberavenny.

At Stroud, Mrs. Newman, wife of Mr. N. attorney.

At Cirencester, Mr. Pierce, druggist.

At his residence at Painswick, of an apoplectic seizure, followed by two weeks illness, deeply and deservedly lamented by his family and extensive acquaintance, Mr. Daniel Roberts, aged 57. This gentleman was the son of Mr. John Roberts of Bristol, afterwards of London, by Amelia, second surviving daughter of Mr. Thomas Daniel, both merchants of superior estimation and character; the second possessing an extensive influence in the former city, where the subject of this notice was born, on the 12th December, 1753. He was the fourth in lineal descent from John Roberts, an eminent personage in the early history of the people called Quakers; and the tenth from Hugh Tyndale, of Hunts Court, in Nibley, esq. father of the celebrated apostle of the English reformation; these ancestors he was often accustomed to contemplate with pleasure, in common with several others of considerable religious and scientific merit. His family connexions early devoted him to commercial pursuits, and, while yet in his minority, he sustained a principal share in the superintendence of one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in Europe. At different periods of the American revolution and independence, he thrice visited that continent; the first time in the spring of 1774, on professional engagements, connected with the preceding. Here his numerous and respectable introductions, supported by his personal merits and conciliating manners, acquired him the esteem of numerous individuals, in different spheres of life, amongst whom were General Washington, Dr. Franklin, and other distinguished characters of each party; while his address in the management of a very arduous confidence, and his abilities as a merchant, were acknowledged, by competent judges, to have been in many respects unrivalled. On a similar occasion he was also absent in Austrian Flanders. In one of his transatlantic excursions, he explored, with much taste and gratification, the magnificent scenery of the northern provinces. The vicissitudes and disappointments which he experienced in some of the former and following occurrences, were

frequently great and painful; but his genuine principles of sentiment and action, both of a religious and civil nature, remained unshaken and uncorrupted; and he retired from the ultimate close of his prospects, in consequence of events mostly of a national description, and independent of his controul, in the full maintenance of hereditary integrity. Notwithstanding his varied and active occupations, he had read much; his library, though small, was select and valuable, and his conversation and anecdotes, from so many different sources, enlivened with great constitutional cheerfulness, were intelligent and agreeable. His talents and general accomplishments, as well of an useful as ornamental nature, were otherwise of no common rank; and during a subsequent seclusion of above twenty years, he devoted his principal attention, next to the care of his childrens' education, to medical botany and chemistry, in which his acquisitions were freely rendered subservient to philanthropic and patriotic feelings, and though his native liberality was often subjected to imposition, it was never precluded from exertion by preceding instances of ingratitude or deceit. His integrity has been already adverted to, and his turn of mind was peculiarly independent; but in his high sense of religion, benevolence, and superior energies of domestic attachment, his more familiar traits of character were predominantly conspicuous, his extended and active, but unassuming and private, benefactions may long be feelingly remembered by the objects of their exertion, and his uniform anxiety and efforts for the improvement and happiness of his family, ever anticipated and superceded the cold suggestions of sordid policy. In this interesting particular, it would indeed be difficult to render an adequate justice to his desert and kindness, and, amid the absence or diminution of every other excellence, these alone would have afforded a private source of review and acknowledgment, affectionate as eternal. His theological sentiments were comprehensive and sublime, and the latter part of his life was assiduously employed in the dissemination of principles calculated to promote the welfare of mankind. He married in 1778, Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Jonah Thompson, of Nether Compton, Dorsetshire, a gentleman of honourable extraction, and distinguished for eminent moral qualities, and general acquisition. In exterior appearance, Mr. Roberts exceeded the middle height; he was remarkable for great corporeal, as well as mental activity, and in point of personal symmetry, agility, and elegance, he was equalled by very few examples, in the earlier part of life. The delicacy and propriety of his external habits were exemplary and conspicuous. His eye was singularly expressive and brilliant, and his countenance, but for a severe attack of the natural small pox in infancy, which however seems to have improved the original excellence of his constitution, would



would have been similarly distinguished. He expired in the midst of his afflicted family, to whom his tranquil conclusion and expressions of confidence and comfort in the Christian faith and redemption, with a full assurance of future happiness, have additionally contributed every consolation compatible with their loss.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. James Weller, of Bampton, to Miss A. Kears, of Witney. —Mr. Charles Adams, to Miss Sarah Roads, second daughter of the late Mr. R.

At Great Hasely, Mr. Betridge, to Miss Ann Lemington.

At Banbury, Mr. Daniel Kench, to Mrs. Hobday.

*Died.*] At Woodstock, Miss Charlotte Townsend. She was walking with two or three other ladies in Blenheim-gardens, when an arm of one of the trees was torn off by the violence of the wind, and fell on them, and so much injured Miss T. that she died three days afterwards. Her companions were very much bruised.

At Banbury, Mrs. Callow, relict of John C. esq. and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wardle, vicar of the same place —Miss Mary Clarke. —Mr. Richard Davis.

At Oxford, Mr. Richard Simmons, 74. —Mr. Kirry, 71. —Mrs. Stephens, wife of William S. esq. and daughter of Thomas Meary, esq. of Southampton. —Mr. Grace. —Ann, daughter of Mr. Harvey, 29 —Mr. Randall, sen. 84. —Mrs. Hobbs.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Robert Humphreys, esq. of Ivy House, near Chippenham, Wilts, to Essex Lowndes, third daughter of Wm. Selby, esq. of Winslow House.

Mr. Clarke, of Maid's Morton, to Miss Tompkins, of Padbury.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Watford, Mr. Wm. Sheldon, of Stanton, St. John, Oxfordshire, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Peake, of the Blue Boar Inn, Oxford.

At Hitchin, Mr. John Moore, to Miss Moore.

*Died.*] Hoddesdon, Mrs. Varenne, aunt of the v. Dr. V. of Westley, near Newmarket.

At Hitchin, John Crabb, esq. —Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Mills, esq.

At Rookhouse, Mrs. Larder.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Biggleswade, Mr. Joseph Meen, to Mrs. Eliza West.

*Died.*] At Northill, the Rev. John Markham, rector of that parish.

At Kempston, Robert Denis, esq. 60.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Rushden, Mr. Samuel Hopkins, aged 33, to Mrs. Dorothy Corby, 74.

At Long Buckby, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Eleanor Burdett.

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At Weldon, Mr. C. Chambers, to Miss Gilby.

At Braunston, Mr. John Boyes, to Miss Eliz. Hall.

At Grafton, Mr. Wm. Brainer, to Miss Sarah Brainer, of Hannington.

*Died.*] At Newnham, Mrs. Mary Baldwin, 76.

At Banbury lane, near Gayton, Mr. Thomas Cockerill.

At Preston, Mr. Wm. Marriott, 75.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Restling, sister to the late Alderman Woolley, of Northampton, 88.

At East Haddon, Mr. Thomas White, 64.

At Little Harrowden, Mr. Wm. Houghton, 62.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Fenstanton, Mr. John Pearce, of Barrington, Cambridgeshire, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. George Worthum.

*Died.*] At Old Hurst, Mr. Butteris, 78.

At Kimbolton, within a fortnight of each other, two brothers, James, scholar of Clare Hall, Cambridge, of a rapid decline, aged 19; and Henry, on the fourth day's illness, of a severe attack of a typhus fever, aged 16; sons of the Rev. James Pye; deeply lamented by their friends, and respected by all who knew them.

At Gadmanchester, Mr. Soaring.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

By the account of the population of Cambridge, taken agreeably to the directions of the act, it appears that there are 10,292 souls in that town, of whom 4064 are males, and 5688 females.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. A. A. Arnold, to Miss Holme, daughter of Mr. H. of the Star Inn.

*Died.*] At Thorney Fen, John Hemmont, esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants for the Isle of Ely, 42.

In his 62d year, in consequence of an injury he received in a fall from his horse, Mr. Samuel Staunton, of Leverington, near Wisbech.

At Newmarket, Mr. John Arnold. He was formerly a rider for the Earl of Egremont, also for several other noblemen and gentlemen, and was allowed to be one of the first horsemen of his day. He rode Election, the winner of the Derby, in 1807, in a very masterly style. —Mr. Lagget, of the Golden Lion Inn.

At Cambridge, Mr. J. Whitehead, of the Black Bear Inn, 75. —Mr. Wm. Porter, 54. —Mr. Nathan Bennett.

At Ely, Mr. F. T. Hardyman.

#### NORFOLK.

The population of Norwich is 37,026, being 3025 less than in 1786; the females exceed the males by nearly 600.

The committee of visiting justices appointed to erect a lunatic asylum in this county, have adjudged the first premium of

70 guineas for the best plan delivered to them for such asylum to Mr. Wm. Browne, of Ipswich, for plans and elevations, and the second premium of 30 guineas to Messrs. Good and Lochner, of Hatton Garden, London.

*Married.*] At Banham, Mr. John Martineau, jun. to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of S. Taylor, esq. of Banham Haugh.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Alexander Nesbitt, R.N. to Maria, daughter of Wm. Fisher, esq. receiver general for this county.

At Norwich, Jonathan Backhouse, esq. of Darlington, banker, to Miss Hannah Chapman Gurney, eldest daughter of Joseph G. esq. banker.—The Rev. Benjamin Barker, of Caston, to Katherine, eldest daughter of W. C. Pillans, esq.—Mr. James English, to Mrs. Mary Baker.

At Swaffham, H. F. Day, esq. to Mary, only daughter of John Dugmore, esq.

Henry Douglas, esq. son of Admiral D. to Miss Crabtree, youngest daughter of Mr. C. of Witton.

At Cromer, Mr. John Palmer, of Upwell, in the Isle of Ely, attorney, to Mrs. Gaches.

George Evans, jun. esq. of Southwark, to Sarah, second daughter of R. Parmeter, esq. of Burgh Hall, Aylsham.

T. Burleigh, esq. of London, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Capt. Munnings, of Thorpe Cottage.

The Rev. Mr. Churchill, of Erpingham, to Mrs. Chapman, of Aylsham.

The Rev. Mr. Blake, of Swanton Abbots, to Miss Lubbock, daughter of R. L. esq. of Lammas.

*Died.*] At Brooke, Jane, wife of Edward Tompson, esq. and only daughter of J. Wilkinson, esq. of Halesworth, 21.

At Hingham, Samuel Thorn, esq.

At Norwich, Mrs. Mary Monsey, 58.—Mrs. Ollett, 49.—Mr. John Staff, 56.—Mr. Wm. Harwin, and his wife Mrs. H. 78.—Mrs. Storey, 39.—Mr. Holmes.—Emily, the infant daughter of Robert Gooch, esq. of Croydon, Surry.—Mr. W. Winner, 28.—Mr. James Fuller, 51 years clerk of the parish of St. Simon and Jude, 85.—Mr. L. Cooper, son of Thomas C. esq. of Maidstone, 25.—Richard Melford, esq. of Bath, 72.—Mr. Isaac Brooks, 40.

At Harleston, Mrs. Ayton, relict of John A. esq. 85.

At Blickling, Mr. Wm. Bell, 52.

At Wilby, Mrs. Palmer.

At Hockwood Wilton, Mr. Howland Roberts, surgeon, 48.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Ravenshaw, 48.—Mrs. Brickwood, 72.—In consequence of her clothes being accidentally set on fire by a candle, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. of the Duke's Head Inn, 40.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Ramey, relict of J. R. esq. 85.

At Trowse, near Norwich, Jane, daughter

of the late Rev. Peter Moon, prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

At East Dereham, Anna Margaret, second daughter of the late Colonel Dickens.—Mrs. Whistler.

At Wells, Wm. Branch Elliot, esq. 59.

At Pulham, St. Mary, Mr. Peter Palt, 95.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Mary Hurdlestone.

At Rockland, Mr. John Howard, farmer. In his house were found 1300 guineas and 80l. in silver.

At Seham, the Rev. P. Scott, 69.

At Southery, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. Robert M. 48.

At Hoe, Mrs. Cobb, 74.

At West Harling, Mr. Alexander Nicholson, 61.

At Kettlestone, Martin Dennis, esq.

At Sprowston Hall, G. B. Weston, esq.

#### SUFFOLK.

Writs of Enquiry from the Board of Excise have been lately executed before a respectable jury at Bury, for deficiencies in the malt duties, when verdicts were given against 14 defaulters to the amount of 29,906l. 7s. 10d.; of which 12,314l. were against the effects of an opulent person lately deceased, and 4,916l. 10s. against the effects under recent bankruptcy. Nine others, whose joint fines amounted to 11,616l. 1s. 9d. and three whose deficiencies amounted to 1029l. 15s. 10d.; agreed to compromise, if not submitted to a jury; which was accepted.—Such atrocious instances of misconduct and wilful corruption on the part of some of the district excise-officers have rarely been brought to light. The revenue has been defrauded in Suffolk alone, it is calculated to the amount of at least 100,000l. annually.

The population of Bury St. Edmund's is, in St. Mary's, 1745 males—2401 females;—in St. James's, 1731 males—2061 females;—total of both parishes, 7938.

*Married.*] At Ipswich, Mr. Obadiah Marsh, to Miss Elizabeth Selby.

At Lidgate, Mr. James Pawsey, to Miss Dunthorne, only daughter of Mr. D. surgeon.

Mr. W. Balls, of Framsdan, to Miss Gall, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel G. of Brandiston, and Mr. Mark Pettet, to his second daughter, Miss E. Gall.

Mr. Wynne, of Framlington, to Miss Jane Metcalf, of Hadleigh.

At Bury, the Rev. A. Wheelwright, to Anna, second daughter of George Hubbard, esq. and niece of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Samuel Brant, esq. jun. of Rotherhithe, to Anne, second daughter of Stephen Virtue, esq. of Knoddishall.

Mr. J. E. Henchman, surgeon, of Halesworth, to Amelia, second daughter of the late Henry Alexander, esq. of Beccles.

Lieutenant Wythe, of the Royal Fusiliers, son of John W. esq. of Eye, to Miss Fenn, daughter of Mr. F. of Woodbridge.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Worlington House, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Frederic Grey C. esq. second daughter of the late Sir John Honeywood, bart. 27.

At Easton, Mr. Aaron Crisp, 23.

At Thornham Parva, Hannah, wife of Mr. Shave.

At Market Weston, Mr. J. Flatman, 28.

At Great Glemham, Mr. Brown.

At Stonham Aspal, Mrs. Elizabeth Slade.

At Little Blakenham, Mr. G. Groom, 91.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Samuel Spink, 73.

At Rickinghall Superior, Mr. Francis Rooper, 64.

At Walsham le Willows, Mrs. Catchpole, 69.

At Gazely, Mrs. Wilson, 36.

At Ipswich, Frederic Cornwallis, esq. one of the portmen of that borough, and late lieutenant-colonel of the 33d. foot, 57.—Mr. John Howard, of the White Swan Inn, 74.—In his 71st year John Clubbe, M.D. whose medical acquirements had deservedly obtained for him the highest esteem of the public, and his moral and social character the affection of a large circle of acquaintance.—Mr. Thomas Beart, formerly an attorney.—Leonard, eldest son of brigade-major Potter, serving with the army in Portugal.

At Bury, Simon Buchanan, esq. 77.—Mr. Burroughs.—Mr. Hoy, 65.—Mr. Meacham Spencer, 78.—Mr. Mark, of the Green Dragon Inn, 77.—Mrs. Butcher.—Mr. B. Green, one of the capital burgesses. He served the office of alderman in 1800.—Elizabeth Frances, wife of Orbell Ray Oaker, esq. receiver-general of the western division of this county.

At Clare, Mrs. Barnard, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Barnard, rector of Withersfield, mother of the Rev. Robert Carey Barnard, rector of Withersfield, of the Rev. Robert Barnard, rector of Lingthorne, and prebend of Winchester, and the Rev. Charles Drake Barnard, rector of Bigley.

At Criswell, near Mildenhall, Mr. James Fuller, 101. He had 210 children, grand children, great grand-children, and great great grand-children.

At Woodbridge Barracks, T. C. Menckrieff, esq. major of the Berwickshire Militia.

At Poslingford, near Clare, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Thomas B. 44.

At Stoke, near Clare, Mrs. Adkin, wife of Mr. Edward A. 51.

At Botesdale, Sarah, wife of P. Durioux, esq. of London.

At Badwell Ash, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. C. farmer, 26.

At Bildeston, Mr. Joseph Hines, of the King's Head Inn.

At Sutton Hall, Mrs. Waller, wife of Thomas W. esq.

At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Parsonson.

At Thurston, Mrs. Craske, relict of Mr. Robert C. late of Rougham Place, 79.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] John Dilton, esq. of Swaffham, Norfolk, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late William Heath, esq. of Stanstead.

Jonathan Bullock, jun. esq. of Faulkbourne-hall, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Downes, of Witham.

William Vaughan Wallis, esq. captain in the 5th dragoon guards, to Louisa Elizabeth Strathmore, only daughter of the late Rev. W. Macklin, of Great Chesterford.

At Thorpe, T. Burleigh, esq. to Miss Munnings, eldest daughter of George M. esq. of Thorpe Cottage.

*Died.*] At Newport, Maria, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Bryant.

At Barking, Mr. Richard Parker, formerly a sugar refiner, of Wellclose square, London, 82.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Brightwen, relict of Mr. Isaac B. of Diss.

In his 80th year, the Rev. John Houghton, B.A. vicar of White Colne, and 53 years master of the grammar school at Halstead.

At Great Bardfield, Mrs. Ely, wife of Mr. Thomas E.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Greatrex, of the Crown Inn.

At Layer Breton Parsonage, the Rev. Julius Hutchinson, 60.

At Dedham Grove, John Marratt, esq. 58.

At Brentwood, Mr. John Fenn, surgeon.

At Writtle, Mrs. Long, widow of Charles L. esq. of Stisted.

At Ingatstone, Mr. Charles Shuttleworth, 74.

At Thaxted, Robert Maitland, esq.

At Woodford Cottage, Captain Matthew Flynn, the oldest captain on the Harwich station, late of his Majesty's packet Lady Frances.

At New Hall, Miss Hales, eldest daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir Edward H. bart.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Hodges.—H. Mecklenburgh, youngest son of Mr. M. 18.

At Hockley, Mrs. Belchan.

At Leigh, Mrs. Fairchild, wife of Mr. F. of the Ship Inn.

At Haverrill, Mr. John Aldridge.

At West Tilbury, Lady Gordon, wife of the Rev. Sir Adam G. rector of that parish.

#### KENT.

Those well known sea-marks, the steeples and spires of Reculver Church, have been purchased by the Trinity House, and are to remain; but the body of the church is to be taken down and rebuilt.

Extraordinary occurrence.—As the workmen were lately digging and removing the cliff, adjoining the half-moon battery at Dover, which fell into the Ordnance Yard, on the 14th of December last, and killed the wife, five children, and niece, of Mr. Poole, (the overseer of the works) they thought they heard a noise in the chalk; and sending for Mr. Poole, removed three or four large pieces

pieces of chalk, when they discovered the hog-stye, which was excavated in the cliff, and in it, to the astonishment of every one, a hog alive, which had been buried under the ruins for five months and nine days. However improbable this story may appear, thousands can testify the truth of it. The poor animal could have had no other sustenance during his confinement that what he derived from eating the litter of the stye, and gnawing and sucking the chalk; at the time the accident happened he was supposed to weigh about eight score, and when dug out, his weight was but little more than forty pounds. There is scarcely any flesh on any part of the body, and the back bone is nearly as sharp as a knife: yet notwithstanding this and its confinement, it is very lively and likely to do well. The bristles are as white as snow. Numbers of persons have crept into the cavern or stye, the size of which is about four feet by four, and being in the solid rock prevented the animal from being killed when the cliff fell; not a vestige of the litter was remaining. Air of course must have been admitted through the chinks of broken fragments, and by a great deal of sleep life was preserved.

The proprietors of the Thames and Medway Canal have determined to apply to Parliament for leave to extend their undertaking, by making a canal of about two miles in length from Snodland to Town Mallings, a measure, which will not only much enhance the value of their own concern, but afford great advantages to a very extensive country.

*Married.*] At Northfleet, Mr. F. M. Chevers, surgeon of the royal navy, to Miss Anne Tadman, youngest daughter of the late Lance T. esq. of New House, near Northfleet.

Philip Button, esq. captain in the West Kent Militia, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late William Atkinson, esq. of Lambeth.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Charles Hoar, esq. solicitor, Maidstone, to Miss Caroline Edwards, of Broadstairs.

Mr. Joseph Hollams, of Margate, to Miss Mary Witherden, of St. Peter's, Thanet.

At Folkstone, Mr. John Pegden, to Miss S. Beer.

At Barming, Thomas Backet, esq. of Barming Hall, to Miss Miles.

*Died.*] At Ramsgate, George Louch, esq.

At Brompton, Mr. Stuart, master painter of Chatham Dock-yard.

At Bearsted, Mr. Robert Clifford.

At West Brook, Mr. Daniel Jenkins, 70.

At Woolwich Dock-yard, Mrs. Knowles, wife of John K. esq.

At Woolwich Common, James, son of Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy.

At Rochester, Mrs. Brisby, wife of the Dean of that cathedral.

At Canterbury, John Lade, esq. 77.—Mr.

John Halbet, late one of the common council, 87.

At Hampton Hill, Herne, Mr. John Tassel, 63.

At Margate, Mrs. Dixon.—Mr. Robert Grant, 47.—Phillis, daughter of Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Charing, Mr. John Collis, of the King's Head Inn, 58.

At Nash Farm, in Ash, Mr. John Culver, 71.

At Ash, Mr. William Marsh, 67.

At Dover, Mr. Le Brun.—Mr. Stephen Boad.

At Canterbury, Mary Teresa, relict of T. Hawkins, esq. of Nash Court, in this county, 65.—Mr. Matthew Kirkby, 29.

At Charsham, Mr. Thomas Simmons, 75.

At Smeeth, Mrs. Swinyard, 89.

At Thannington, Mr. William Noble, 87.

At Wye, Mrs. Andrews.

At Charing, Mrs. Johnson, 53.

At Smarden, Mrs. Wood, 55.

At Folkstone, Mr. Thomas Bailey, 61.—The infant son of John Scott, esq. captain of the Folkstone Artillery Company.—Mr. James Tolputt.

At Rochester, Miss E. King, 19.

At St. Thomas's Hill, near Canterbury, Sarah, relict of Lieutenant-colonel Charles Webb, 83.

At Dover, Mr. Alice Stokes.

At Sittingbourn, Mrs. Tracy, wife of Mr. T. surgeon.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Mayhew, relict of Christopher M. esq.

At Goodnestone, Mr. Edward Nash.

At Bredgar, Mrs. Murton, 38.

At Old Soar Farm, Crotham, Mr. William Knowles. He was found drowned in a stream not more than three feet deep, where he had been fishing, and into which he is supposed to have fallen in a fit.

#### SURRY.

*Married.*] At Bletchingley, the Rev. John Brooke, vicar of Elmstead, Essex, and Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Bowen, of Pulham, Norfolk.

At Ripley, Captain Duncan, to Mrs. Johnson, widow of Lieutenant-colonel J. of the 58th regiment.

At Croydon, George Lane, esq. to Mrs. Marsh.—Rev. W. Tyner, rector of Upmarden, and vicar of Compton, Sussex, to Miss Sarah Cotson, of Croydon.—Samuel Firth, esq. of Tooting, to Miss Sadler, daughter of the late George Sadler, esq.

At Streatham, John Smith, esq. of Brighton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Brown, of the same place, banker.

*Died.*] At Croydon, Robert Chatfield, esq. a justice of the peace for this county, and lately paymaster of seamen's wages to the East India Company, 63.

At Balham Hill, near Clapham, Mrs. Mary Muggeridge, 70.



## SUSSEX.

Mr. C. Shoubridge, of Withdean, near Brighton, had a lamb yeaned that has three shoulders, five legs, and six feet; and this extraordinary little animal gambols with the others of the flock, and is as healthy as the most perfect amongst them.

*Married.*] At Denton, Mr. M. Marten, of Beddingham, to Miss H. Harriott

At Chichester, Jonas Parker, esq. of the Northampton militia, to Miss Judd, sister to Captain J. of the Royal Navy.

At Wiversfield, Mr. John Neve, of Halden, Kent, to Miss Tanner.

*Died.*] At Rottingdean, Mrs. Ridge, 102.

At Lewes, Mrs. Hoper, wife of J. H. esq. — William, son of Mr. Kenward; 20.

At Battle, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. M. solicitor.

At Brighton, Mr. Northwood.

At Eastbourne, Mrs. Mary Lushington, relict of the Rev. Dr. L. 78.

At Steyning, Mr. J. Deacon, one of the 1st clerks in the barrack department.

At Shoreham, Mr. Hill, formerly captain of a packet from Brighton to Dieppe.

At Arundel, Mrs. Elizabeth Huzer, 96. Her husband was killed at the battle of Culloden, in 1746, when serving as a lieutenant in the royal army.

At Lewes, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Gabriel Egles, 21.—After a long and painful illness, Thomas Kemp, esq. one of the representatives of that borough. The conduct of this gentleman through the whole of his private and public life, renders his death a subject of universal regret. Mr. Kemp was first returned member for Lewes in 1780, and with the exception of the last parliament but one, had the honour of representing that town ever since. His politics were those of the honest country gentleman, free and unbiassed; not cemented with those of either of the leading parties, but generally inclining to whiggism; and his name will be found in the lists of many of the minorities which unsuccessfully opposed the measures of Mr. Pitt. On the great question of Reform, and in those divisions of the house of late years, which may be considered decisive of the integrity or the wisdom of its members, Mr. Kemp's vote was always given with the friends of the people and the constitution. For more than thirty years he kept his original pledge, never to accept place or pension; nor can any greater proof be given of the independence of his political conduct, than the circumstance of his being repeatedly returned as the representative of one of the most independent bodies of constituents in the kingdom. His remains were removed from Lewes for interment, to the family vault, in the chancel of Brighton church. The procession from the house of the deceased was a spectacle, far more impressive than is com-

monly presented by "the trappings and the suits of woe;" more than two hundred of his friends, including nearly all the principal inhabitants of the town, preceded the hearse beyond the confines of the borough, and there forming a lane through which the body and relatives slowly passed, paid the last melancholy tribute of respect to the memory of an individual, whose loss is regretted by every rank; and of a senator, who had served his constituents and his country "faithfully and independently in six parliaments."

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Winchester, C. Lyford, esq. to Miss J. L. Marsh, youngest daughter of the late Dr. M. of Highworth.

At Amport, J. Bishopp, esq. of Weyhill, to Rachael, daughter of the late — Percy esq.

At Southampton, M. de Choiseul, son of the Count de C. to Miss Sarah Johnson.

At Fareham, William Gunner, esq. of Bishop's Waltham, to Lucy Matilda, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Ridge, esq. of Kilmiston.

At Widley, Captain Curtis, R.N. son of Admiral Sir Roger C. to Miss Greetham, daughter of Moses G. esq. Judge Advocate.

The Rev. W. M. Hurlock, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. F. W. Swanton, of King's Worthy.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Thomas Gallwey, esq. to the only daughter of the late John Hoppner, esq. R. A.

At Lymington, Mr. Robert Perkins, to Miss Braxton.—Samuel Page, esq. of Dougherty-street, London, to Mrs. Norris, widow of P. Norris, esq. of Roscomb Cottage, in this county.

At Hound Church, D. Gavey, esq. Captain in the Royal Veteran battalion, to Miss H. Gibson, daughter of the Rev. J. Gibson, of Godalming.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Henrietta, second daughter of the late John Duer, esq. of Antigua.—Miss Gordon, niece to Admiral Ferguson.—Mr. Jones.—Mr. Andrews, sen.—Rear-Admiral Alexander Scott.

At Winburne, Mrs. Ann Newell, wife of Captain N. of the Oxfordshire militia.

At Portslade, Mrs. Borer, wife of John B. esq.

At Combe, Christopher Rawlinson, esq. 75.

At Winchester, Mrs. Cook.—Mrs. Goulding.

At Romsey, Mrs. Mary Pocock, 100 — Mr. Nicholas Dawkins, 92.

In Jersey, the Rev. John La Coche, 45 years rector of Trinity parish.

At Herndean, Mrs. Monro, relict of Lieutenant-colonel M. of the Royal Marines.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, LL.D. bart. who is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Lieutenant-colonel

colonel Holmes, of the North Hants militia, M.P. for Newport, now Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, bart.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Shoveller, of Titchfield, wife of Mr. William S. surgeon in the royal navy.—Mr. Haskell.—Mr. Morss.—Captain Alexander M'Laughlin, 84th regiment.—Mr. Cannon, second clerk in the master-shipwright's office in this dock-yard.—Mr. Blissett, schoolmaster.

At Rumsey, Mrs. Busigny, widow of the late Captain B. of the royal marines, who lost his life on board the *Teneraire* in the action off Trafalgar, under Lord Nelson.

In Jersey, Mrs. Le Bretton, wife of Thomas Le B. esq. attorney-general of that island.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Charier, many years French master at the Royal Naval Academy, in the Dock-yard.—Mr. Dav. Miall, brother of the Rev. Daniel M. 60.—Mrs. Paine, 97.—Dr. Thomas Meik, who had been physician to the garrison 39 years.—Mr. Joseph Palmer, 82.—Mr. Adams, purser in the royal navy.—Mr. Page.

At Alresford, Miss Mary Jones, 14.

At Woodside, Lymington, Mr. George Pardey.

At Thorley, Isle of Wight, Benjamin Leigh, esq. the oldest member of the corporation of Yarmouth.

At Odiham, Martha, youngest daughter of the late John Payne, esq. of Barbadoes.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Robert Bowden, eldest son of Robert Smith, esq. of Brokenhurst, New Forest.

At Winchester, Mr. Crabb, 42.

At Southampton, William Henry, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Fletcher, rector of Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.

Walter Borrowes, esq. of Ryde, Isle of Wight, 46.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Titcherton, near Chippenham, Thomas Ebsworth, esq. of London, to Mary Susannah, second daughter of T. Cook, esq.

Henry Simon, esq. second son of William Black, l. S. esq. receiver general for Berkshire, to Miss Goodman, daughter of J. G. esq. of Oare, in this county.

At Westbury, W. D. Brice, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Lewis, daughter of the late J. L. esq. of Bridgnorth.

At Devizes, the Rev. Thomas Butler, to Miss Eldridge, of Old Park.

At Corsham, Mr. W. Bodman, of Benacre, to Miss Thompson, of Thingley Farm.

At Salisbury, Mr. T. Staples, to Miss Thresher.

*Died.*] At Rowd, near Devizes, Frances, relict of Walter Post, esq. 83.

At Atford, Mr. G. Webb, sen.

At Devizes, Mr. Duffett, surgeon.

At Albourne, Mrs. Ashley, relict of Mr. A. attorney.

At Mere, Robert Still, esq. a captain in the Wilts Local Militia, 57.

At Midghill, Richard Bradford, esq.

At Ludwell, Mr. W. Foot, 59.

At West Harnham, Miss E. Sweetapple.

At Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Sandell, 58.—Mrs. Oakley, wife of Mr. Richard O. and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Stains, of Winfrith.

At Cricklade, the Rev. William Wavell, the much-lamented clergyman of that parish, and eldest son of Dr. W. an eminent physician of Barnstaple, Devon.

At Warminster, Miss Annabella Lucas.

At Bradford, Mr. Pedlar.

At Manningford Bruce, Mrs. Wells, wife of the Rev. Dr. W.

At Bulford Farm, near Amesbury, Mr. Devenish.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] E. Whitaker, esq. of Bampton, Oxfordshire, to Miss Humfrey, of Holt House, near Workingham.

*Died.*] At Windsor, on his way from Bristol Hot-Wells to Epsom, Valentine Grimstead, esq. of the 3d regiment of foot guards.

At Waltham Place, Mrs. Grant, wife of Charles G. esq.

At Reading, Mrs. Zinzan, relict of Peter Z. M.D.

At Bracknell, Emerick Vidal, esq. many years secretary to Admirals Duff, Ross, and Kingsmill.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The following is an account of the population of part of the city of Bath, agreeable to the late *census*. The numbers of the extensive and populous parish of Walcot are not yet ascertained. It should be remarked, that in 1801, the numbers were taken in the latter end of March, when, it may be presumed, the proportion of *visitors* was considerably greater than at this late period of the season.

PARISHES.	1801.	1811
S. Peter and Peter's	Males - 1048 Females 1412	1179 1583
St. James's - - -	Males - 2051 Females 2897	2197 3056
St. Michael's - - -	Males - 1580 Females 2103	1253 1663
Lyncombe and Widcombe - - -	Males - 1231 Females 1559	1398 2118
Bathwick - - -	Males - 1048 Females 1672	1204 1968
Walcot - - -	Males - 6829 Females 10,730	Not yet ascertained.

*Married.*] At Bath, the Rev. H. Baretton, fellow of New College, Oxford, and headmaster of Bedford School, to Miss Elizabeth Humphries, of Landsdown Crescent.

At Bristol, Mr. Richard Poole, solicitor, to Miss Davis, eldest daughter of Henry D. esq.

Francis Poole, esq. of Collumpton, Devon, to Mrs. Bailey, of North Petherton.

The Rev. Wilbraham Ford, rector of South Carney and Rissington Parva, Gloucestershire, 10



to *Jemima*, third daughter of the late *George Rooke*, esq.

*Died.*] At *Arno's Vale*, near *Bristol*, *Philip John Worsley*, esq.

At *Clifton*, *Mrs. Elwin*, wife of *W. B. E.* esq. recorder of *Deal*.—The *Rev. E. Harington*, son of the late *Sir Edward H.*

At *Frome*, *Frances*, wife of the *Rev. Edward Edgell*, of *West Alvington*, near *Kingsbridge*, *Devon*, and youngest daughter of the late *James Wickham*, esq. of *Frome*.

At *Little Keyford*, near *Frome*, *Benjamin Bayley*, esq.

At *Wedmore*, *Mrs. Glanville*, wife of *Mr. G.* surgeon, 27.

At *Rether Stowey*, *Samuel*, son of the late *Rev. S. Kebby*. 65.

At *Bristol*, *Dr. J. Alexander*, 62.—*Thomas Blair*, esq. surgeon in the *Royal Navy*.—*Mr. W. Ames*.—*Mr. Joseph Lansdowne*, bookseller.

At *Bath*, *Mrs. Sheldon*, 78.—*Mr. John Moss*, son of the late *Rev. Canon M.* of *Wells Cathedral*, and great nephew of the late *Bishop of Bath and Wells*.—*Miss V. Casaux*.

## DORSET.

*Married.*] *William Swyer*, esq. of *Shaftesbury*, to *Miss Cole*, of *Marnhill*.

*T. H. Bastard*, esq. of *Charlton Marshall*, to *Miss Muston*, only child of *Mr. Robert M.* of *Blandford*.

*Died*] At *Brownsea Castle*, the *Hon. Mrs. Butler Danvers*, in the bloom of life; she had just been delivered of a son. *Mrs. D.* was the daughter of the late *Humphry Sturt*, esq. and her external accomplishments, elegant as they were, constituted but a small part of those perfections for which she was so justly and deservedly celebrated. *Mr. Butler Danvers* is serving in *Portugal*.

At *Henbury*, the *Right Hon. the Countess of Stafford*, widow of the late earl, and since of *Horace Churchill*, esq.

At *Blandford*, *Mrs. Sarah Fitzherbert*, daughter of the late *Thomas F.* esq.

At *Spilsbury*, *Louisa Georgiana*, eldest daughter of *John Talbot*, esq. and niece to the *Earl of Shrewsbury*.

At *Lyme*, *Mrs. Monkton*, wife of *Captain M.* of the *Royal Navy*, 50.

At *Poole*, *Mrs. Humfrey*, relict of *W. H.* esq.

## DEVONSHIRE.

A plan for rendering *Plymouth Sound* capable of receiving thirty sail of the line, is now carrying into execution with every probability of complete success.

*Married.*] At *Plymouth*, *Mr. James Rudd*, of *Yealmpton*, to *Miss A. Saunders*.

*Died*] At *Plymouth*, *Mrs. Rodd*, 81.—*Mrs. Smith*.—*Mrs. Frances Harding*, 57.—*Mrs. Congdon*, wife of *Mr. C.* printer and publisher of the *Plymouth-Dock Paper*.

At *Exeter*, *Thomas Stalker*, esq. 40.—*Mrs. Ann Reed*, wife of *Mr. William R.* She was drawing a bucket of water from a

well, sixty feet deep, when she fell in; immediate assistance was procured, but she survived only four hours.

At *Barnstaple*, *Miss Catherine Stevens*.

At *Tiverton*, *Mr. John Tucker*, late partner of his Majesty's ship *Clyde*, 35.

At *Stoke*, *Mr. Joseph Greenway*, formerly of *Exeter*, of which city he was chief magistrate in 1804.

At *Plympton*, *Miss Loftin*, daughter of the late — *L. esq.* of *Marlow*, *Bucks.*—Truly regretted by her family, and friends, *Mrs. Katharine Kite*, the amiable and respectable wife of *Mr. William Allen K.* gentleman, of the said place, and daughter of the late *Rev. Samuel North*, rector of *Muston*, county of *Leicester*.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At *Madron*, the *Rev. Thomas Robyns*, to *Miss Hichins*, youngest daughter of *Richard H. esq.* of *Penzance*.—*Capt. Pennington*, of *Whitehaven*, to *Miss Mary Bowen*, of *Penzance*.

At *Perranzabuto*, *Henry Stevens*, esq. royal military draftsman, to *Miss Gill*, niece of *John Thomas*, esq. of *Chiverton*, vice-warden of the *Stanneries*.

At *Falmouth*, *Capt. Servis*, to *Miss Paddy*.—*Capt. Skelton*, of the transport service, to *Mrs. Lander*.—*Mr. Thomas Paull*, of the *Lady Arabella* packet, to *Miss Sarah Lightfoot*.

At *Tregony*, *Isaac Shaw*, esq. of *London*, to *Susan*, second daughter of *Wm. Hambly*, esq. late of *Falmouth*.

At *Penzance*, *Mr. Parkins*, surgeon of the *Royal Navy*, to *Miss Mary Johns*.

At *Llanteglos*, *Mr. Richard Watts*, to *Miss Elizabeth Carpenter*, youngest sister of *Charles C. esq.*

*Died*] At *Madron*, near *Penzance*, *Mr. Adam*.

At *Penzance*, *Mrs. Bellman*.

At *Penrice House*, Rear-admiral *Graves*.

At *Liskeard*, *Mr. Knight*, one of the corporation of that borough.—*Mrs. Moon*, relict of *Mr. Theophilus M.*—*Mr. John Penwarne*.—*Mr. Charles Michell*.

At *St. Austell*, *Mrs. Catherine Nankivell*; 68; and a few days afterwards, her husband, *Mr. Wm. N. 78*.—*Mr. John Arthur*, 24.

## WALES.

The first stone of a spacious building has been laid in *Swansea*, as a school for the instruction of poor female children on the *Lancastrian* system. Several of the fair patronesses, accompanied by the children now educating, (upwards of seventy in number) attended on the occasion, and the ceremony was interesting and affecting. A school for the education of boys has long since been erected, and, when the new edifice is completed, there will be sufficient room to accommodate about six hundred children of both sexes.

*Married.*] At *Chrow church*, *Radnorshire*, by the *Rev. Mr. Venables*, *William Bowen*, esq.

esq. of Little Haven, Pembrokeshire, to Hannah, daughter of James Beavan, esq. of Llwyngwillim.

At Flint, Alexander Lowe Kaye, esq. to Miss Shackfield, only daughter of Edward S. esq.

*Died.*] At Bryn Hafod, near Landilo, Mrs Symes, wife of — S esq.

At Ruthin, Mrs. Meyrick, relict of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire.

#### NORTH BRITAIN.

A survey is nearly completed of an iron railway from Sanquhar to Dumfries; and it is in agitation to continue it from Dumfries to Carlisle on the one hand, and from Sanquhar through the populous parts of Ayr-

shire, to the line of the Paisley and Ardrossan canal.

*Died.*] At Daff House, Banffshire, the Right Honourable Alexander, Earl of Fife, &c. he was only confined for a few days: he is succeeded in his titles and estates by the gallant Viscount Macduff, who is now in Spain.

At Middleton, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, James Campbell, esq. By the most unwearied industry, and the most sordid habits, he had in the course of a long life, raised himself from the humble station of a ditcher, to the possession of upwards of 20,000*l.* which, at his death, devolved upon about twenty poor persons, very distantly related to him.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.**—Since our last Report, the manufactures have revived in a great degree, chiefly owing to large orders for all kinds of woollen, linen, and cotton, goods, having arrived here for the markets of Portugal and of South America. The goods of Birmingham and Sheffield are also in great demand at these markets.—Credit and confidence, we are happy to say, revives, and the towns of Manchester, Nottingham, &c. &c. feel vast benefit from the happy change that has taken place.

The West-India Islands are now in want of all kinds of British manufactured goods, as the stock in hand in these islands has been purchased up with avidity for the Spanish settlements. Irish linen, sheeting, &c. &c. render a full profit of 20 per cent. more than the usual profit attached to such speculations; in fine, in spite of all Bonaparte's edicts and restrictions, the commerce of our country flourishes.

**WEST INDIES**—Here the markets want every kind of British manufactured goods, and a large supply is expected by the next fleet from England. Irish linen, cloth, and beef, pork and butter, of that country, will bring any price that may be demanded. The crops of sugar appear abundant, and consequently rum will be lowered in price. Coffee is plenty in the market, and at very reduced prices.

**NORTH AMERICA.**—The newly-formed connexion with this country, in an indirect way with France, opens the eyes of the people already to see how far it is their interest to continue their friendly intercourse with Great Britain. By the latest accounts from New York, Philadelphia, &c. &c. all kinds of British manufactures are become scarce and dear, and likely to continue so; for, under present circumstances, America cannot exist in a commercial view, unless united with Great Britain. American produce, of every description, is reasonable in our markets, and in very little demand. The tobacco and timber of America are the two principal articles of which we stand most in need of; and should things take that favourable turn that we may expect in the north of Europe, the latter article from this country may be dispensed with.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—Here the markets are glutted with all kinds of inferior goods, shipped off from Great Britain principally by young speculators at Liverpool and Manchester, but the finer articles bear considerable profit, and are in great demand. Indigoes, cochineal, &c. may be purchased for direct bills on London, on very reasonable terms; and cotton wool reduced considerably in price, owing chiefly to the low quotation of prices from England. Bills on London bear a high premium, and are in great demand.

**EAST INDIES.**—The recent large shipments from this part of the world to the United Company at London, will no doubt cause a further reduction in the prices of fine cotton wool, as well as that of all other kind of produce of India. The sugars are every day improving in their manufacture, and likely to be an article of considerable importance.

Current Prices of Shares in Navigable Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, and Fire and Life Insurance Companies, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Canal Dock and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 21st June, 1811.—Grand Junction Canal, 22*l.* per share.—Grand Surry ditto, 100*l.* ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 39*l.* ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 24*l.* ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool ditto, 200*l.* ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 52*l.* ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 30*l.* ditto.—Commercial Docks, 130*l.* ditto.—East Country ditto, 75*l.* ditto.—East India ditto, 125*l.* per cent.—London ditto, 127*l.* ditto.—Ditto Scrip, 24½ ditto premium.—West India ditto, 165*l.* ditto.—Commercial Road, 135*l.* ditto.—East London Water Works, 159*l.* per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 13*l.* per share, premium.—South London ditto, 110*l.* per share.—Kent ditto, 5*l.* per share premium.—West Middlesex ditto,



ditto, 100l. ditto.—Albion Insurance Office, 55l. per share.—Globe ditto, 120l. ditto.—Imperial ditto, 94l. ditto.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in June, 1811, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London. Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1200l. the last half-yearly dividend at the rate of 45l. per share clear, per annum.—Birmingham, 1100l. ex dividend 21l. clear, half-year.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, dividing 21l. per share clear, half-yearly, 790.—Warwick and Birmingham, 233l. dividing 11l.—Monmouth, 120l.—Grand Junction, 227l. to 224l. ex-dividend of 3l. half-year.—Shrewsbury, 145l. dividing 8l.—Kennet and Avon, 40l.—Wilts and Berks, 50l.—Rochdale, 52l. to 54l. ex dividend of 1l.—Ellesmere, 83l. to 80l.—Grand Western, 19l. discount.—Peak Forest, 81l. to 80l.—Grand Union, 12l. 10s. discount.—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38l.—New ditto, 10s. premium.—Dudley, 57l. with 1l. dividend.—West India Dock Stock, 165l.—London Dock, 128l. 127l. to 127l. 10s.—Ditto Scrip, 25l. per cent. premium.—Commercial Dock old shares, 159l. with new share attached.—Globe, 120l.—Rock, 18s. premium.—East London Water Works, 158l.—Grand Junction ditto, 13l. premium.—Strand Bridge, 14l. discount.—London Flour Company, 10l. 40s.—Dover-street-road, 9l. discount.

### MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE physiology of vegetables has been but little prosecuted in this country of late years, considering its great importance, though Dr. Grew in the 17th century laid a valuable foundation for this study. The French botanists have pursued the subject with more ardour. It has not been however by any means totally neglected here. Mr. Knight in particular has applied himself with great assiduity to this subject, and, in various papers published in the Philosophical Transactions, has, we think, thrown more light upon the theory of vegetation than any of his predecessors, at home or abroad. Nor should the labours of Mrs. Ibbetson in this line be passed unnoticed. This ingenious lady has made a number of very interesting observations and experiments, which certainly throw light upon the subject, but the very high magnifying power she uses, aided by the warmth of her imagination, seems often to have led her into the regions of fancy; and the little knowledge she has of what has been already done, and even of the terms used by preceding writers, throws an obscurity over her writings, which makes it very difficult to understand them.

Mr. Knight's opinions and observations, though highly luminous and satisfactory with regard to the immediate subject of his inquiry, yet being written at different times, and with a particular view to the illustration sometimes of one point and sometimes another, are not easily connected together, so as to form in the mind a clear idea of his theory. We suppose that this difficulty has been felt by many, as well as ourselves; and some of his friends have urged him to give a connected view of his theory of vegetation, which he has done in a very satisfactory manner in a paper upon the culture of the Melon, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, published at page 217 of their first volume. Of this theory, as there delivered, we shall attempt to give a concise view, nearly in the words of the author.

In the organs of the seed, but principally in the cotyledons, as much of the concrete sap of the parent plant is lodged as is sufficient to feed its offspring, till that has attached itself to the soil, and become capable of absorbing and assimilating new matter. The organizable matter probably exists in the cotyledons of the seeds, in the same state as it exists in the album of trees; and, like that, it apparently undergoes considerable changes before it becomes the true circulating fluid of the plant. In some it becomes saccharine, in others acrid and bitter during germination. In this process the vital fluid is drawn by the caudex of the plumule, or bud, through vessels which correspond with those of the bark of the future tree; and are indeed cortical vessels.

From the point of the embryo (erroneously called the *radicle* \*) springs the first root, which is, at this period, without album; and, if uninterrupted by obstacles in its way, constantly descends in a straight line towards the centre of the earth, in whatever situation the seed may happen to be placed.

Soon after the first root has been emitted, the caudex elongates, and takes a direction directly opposite to that of the root; and, in many plants, raises the cotyledons out of the ground, which then become the seed-leaves of the plant. During this period the young plant derives its nutriment almost always from the cotyledons or seed-leaves; and if those are destroyed, it perishes.

The bark of the root now begins to deposit albuminous or woody matter; and, as soon as it is formed, the sap, which had hitherto only descended through the cortical vessels, be-

\* It was this term of *radicle* which misled Mrs. Ibbetson, who understood by it the root; and is surprised that botanists should speak of a part, as existing in the embryo of the seed, which she declares never can exist prior to germination.

gins to ascend through the alburnum. The plumule in consequence elongates, its leaves enlarge and unfold; and a set of vessels, which did not exist in the root, are now brought into action. These, which I have called the central vessels, surround the medulla, and, between it and the bark form a circle upon which the alburnum is deposited by the bark, in the form of wedges, or like the stones of an arch. Through these vessels, which diverge into the leaf-stalks, the sap ascends, and is dispersed through the vessels and parenchymatous substance of the leaf. And in this organ, the fluid, recently absorbed from the soil, becomes converted into the true sap or blood of the plant. And, as this fluid, during germination, descended from the cotyledons and seed-leaves of the plant, so it now descends from its proper leaves, and adds, in its descent, to the bulk of the stem and the growth of the root. Alburnum is also deposited in the stem of the plant below the proper leaves, as it was previously deposited below the seed-leaves. And from this spring other central-vessels, which give existence to, and feed, other leaves and buds.

A portion of the true sap appears, in its descent down the bark, to secrete into the alburnum, through passages correspondent to the anastomosing vessels of the animal economy. Hence the ascending fluid becomes mixed with a portion of the descending sap in the alburnum.

The full-grown leaves prepare the fluid which generates other young leaves, the health and growth of which are as much dependant upon the full-grown leaves, as those, when first formed, were upon the cotyledons.

The power of each proper leaf to generate sap, in any given species and variety of plant, appears to be in a compound ratio of its width, its thickness, and the exposure of its upper surface to the light in a proper temperature. The mature leaves increase rapidly in proportion to the young leaves, and the creation of sap consequently exceeds the expenditure. It is therefore accumulated during a succession of weeks, or months, or years, according to the natural habits and duration of the plant; and varying considerably according to the soil and climate. The sap, thus generated, is deposited in the bulb of the tulip, in the tuber of the potatoe, in the fibrous roots of grasses, and in the alburnum of trees, during winter; and is dispersed through their foliage and bark during the spring and summer.

When the plant has attained puberty, a portion of its sap is expended on its blossoms and fruit, which are fed by vessels apparently similar to those of the succulent, annual shoot and leaf-stalk, and which probably convey a similar fluid; for a bunch of grapes grew and ripened, when grafted on a leaf-stalk.

The fruit or seed-vessel appears to be generated always by the prepared sap of the plant, and its chief office to be to adapt the fluids to the proper nourishment of the seed.

Mr. Knight has illustrated the above theory by an application of it to the culture of the Melon; a fruit which is so often found to be so defective in richness and flavour, as to be hardly worth cultivating. This defect Mr. Knight found by experiment to be owing to the want of a sufficient number of leaves, exposing their upper surfaces to the light. For the stems and footstalks of the melon under the hot-bed frame are so weak, that when the leaves are displaced from their proper position, they are not able to regain it. This observation led him to direct that more care should be taken to preserve the leaves in their natural position, with the upper surfaces exposed to the light, which was effected by the aid of little wooden hooks, with which the trailing stems, and even the footstalks of the leaves were secured in their proper places; and by avoiding pouring the water in the usual way upon the leaves of the plant; using instead of a common watering-pot, one with a spout adapted for pouring the water upon the tiles which cover the bed, without touching the leaves. By this management Mr. Knight found that his melons were no longer defective in richness and flavour.

It may be of use to mention here, that the variety of melon which Mr. Knight exclusively cultivates, on account of its superior flavour, and which we believe is little known to cultivators in general, is the one that was imported by Mr. J. Hawkins from Salonica. The form of this variety is nearly spherical, without any depressions upon its surface. It is of a golden colour, and its flesh perfectly white. This kind Mr. Knight says continues to improve in flavour and richness till it becomes externally soft, and betrays some symptoms of decay. The consistence of its flesh is then nearly that of a water-melon; and its taste so sweet, that few will think it improved by the addition of sugar. The weight of a good melon of this variety is about seven pounds.

The tenth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society is published.

Dr. Smith has given us a translation of Linnæus's Tour in Lapland, now first published from the manuscript journal. It is in two volumes octavo, and is illustrated by wooden cuts, being fac-similes of the pen and ink sketches in the original.

A journal of a (botanical) Tour in Iceland, by Mr. William Jackson Hooker, is printed, but not published.

The first volume of the Transactions of the Wernerian Society, Edinburgh, is only interesting to the botanist, on account of a paper on the natural order of *Contortæ* of Linnæus, by Mr. Brown, of which we hope at a future time to give some account to our readers.



## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT,

MAY.

Leafing month.

Hail! bounteous May, that dost inspire  
Mirth and youth and warm desire;  
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,  
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.

ON the 1st of the month the wind was south-west; from the 2d to the 4th westerly; from the 5th to the 11th south-west; on the 12th and 13th to the south-east; on the 14th south and south-west; on the 15th and 16th south-east; on the 17th and 18th easterly; from the 19th to the 23d easterly; on the 23d and 24th south-west; from the 25th to the 27th southerly; on the 28th and 29th west; on the 30th south; and on the 31st south-east.

We had a heavy gale of wind, accompanied with showers, on the 5th, and strong gales on the 2d, 6th, 14th, 19th, 28th, and 29th.

The only thunder storm we had in the course of the month was in the morning of the 12th, and it was of short duration.

We had rain on the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 24th, 28th, and 31st. The weather has not been so hot as it frequently is in the month of May.

May 2d. Toads begin to croak in the evenings.

The swifts are now seen in considerable numbers, and fly screaming after each other in the same manner as they do in the middle of summer.

May 4th. The nightingale is arrived.

Sweet-scented vernal grass (*anthoxanthum odoratum*) is in flower. It is this grass, chiefly, that gives to hay its peculiar scent.

May 6th. The black-cap sings.

The cuckoo is arrived. Mushrooms are gathered.

May 7th. Chaffers (*scarabæus melolontha*) begin to fly about in the evenings. It is really wonderful to observe with what exactness of time the first leafing of the trees, and the emerging of these insects from the ground, take place. Whether the season be early or late, the chaffers invariably make their first appearance as soon as a sufficiency of food is provided for them by the vernal foliage.

May 8th. The seven-spotted lady-bug (*coccinella septempunctata*) flies about. The bloom of the hawthorn begins to expand.

Damson-trees are in bloom.

Yellow wagtails (*motacilla flava*) appear.

May 12th. This was a close, damp, and yet sultry, day. The ponds and manure heaps along the sides of the road were extremely offensive.

The caterpillars of the barred tree, lackey-moth (*bombyx neustrius* of Haworth) begin to emerge from the ova which the parent insects deposited in the autumn round slender twigs of apple-trees. These caterpillars are in some seasons so numerous as to devour a great part of the foliage.

There has been of late so much rain in the country to the westward, that the rivers have overflowed their banks.

May 13th. The sowing of barley, which was much retarded by the wet weather, is now going on; and, if the weather continues fine for a few days longer, will be finished.

May 15th. Bird's-foot trefoil (*ornithopus perpusillus*), heart medick (*medicago polymorpha*), common vetch (*vicia sativa*), and common bird's-foot trefoil (*lotus corniculatus*), are in flower. The hawthorn also is now in full bloom.

May 20th. The chaffers are not at all numerous; but, if we may judge by the devastations which have of late been committed by the chaffer-grub (or rook-worm as it is usually called) it seems probable that in the next spring these insects will be unusually abundant.

The froth-worm, or cuckoo-spit, appears on the blades of grass and other herbage.

The leaves of the mulberry-tree are not yet fully expanded. Those of the walnut-tree have been much injured by the chaffers.

May 26th. Wall butterfly (*papilio mægera*), red admiral (*papilio atalanta*), and fern chaffer (*scarabæus horticola*), appear.

May 27th. Young wood-pigeons are nearly fledged.

Rye is in full ear; and the bramble, and dog-rose, are in flower.

May 30th. Green pease, and ripe strawberries gathered.

May 31st. The crops of grass are heavier in this neighbourhood than they have been for several years past. The rye also promises to afford an abundant crop; and the wheat and barley are, on the whole, looking very well.

The yellow iris, and fox-glove, are in flower.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE grass is generally down in the vicinity of London, and the hay harvest proceeding in all the forward parts of the country. Although a considerable and profitable bulk, the meadow hay does not quite equal the general expectation as to quantity; but pasture lands, and the artificial grasses, were scarcely ever more remarkable for weight of swathe. The grass is also very forward on all mowed and cleared grounds.

Wheats are now in high bloom, and although the late cold and changeable weather and high winds have in some degree affected their colour, no damage is yet apprehended, and in ten days or a fortnight more the blooming will generally be over in the southern counties. In some of the cold and wet lands wheat looks rather sickly, and recovery will depend entirely on the state of the weather during the next two or three weeks. They talk of too great a bulk of straw upon inferior lands, for the crop to be very productive on such, but the warm and good lands are of the highest promise. The growth of spring wheat is full as considerable as last year.

The spring crops promise a general abundance, with the exception of some barleys and oats, which have been blighted, probably as well by the lightning as the chills and variable weather. Pease and beans will be a full crop—potatoes an extraordinary one. It is said the potatoe-crop in Lancashire has been for several years overdone, much undrained and improper land being applied to that purpose, to the great deterioration of the quality of the Lancashire root. Hops will be an universal crop, and fruit most abundant. Some little damage has been done to the rutaboga, by the slug or fly. English turnips will be rather a late season. The lands work admirably.

Fat beef uncommonly dear—store cattle somewhat cheaper, the grass going off.

In Ireland and Wales, the seasons have been wet, cold, and backward, probably near a month behind the southern parts of England. In France, and generally upon the Continent, the present, it is said, will be the most productive year of the last ten.

Smithfield: Beef, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.;—Mutton, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.;—Veal, 6s. to 7s. 6d.;—Lamb, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.;—Pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.;—Bacon, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.—Irish ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.;—Fat, 3s. 6d.;—Skins, 20s. to 30s.—Oil cake, 13l. 13s. per thousand.

Middlesex, June 25, 1811.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, 1811, to the 24th of June, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.  
Highest, 30.05. June 17. Wind N. E.  
Lowest, 29.14. — 2. — S. W.

Thermometer.  
Highest, 77° May 26. Wind S. E.  
Lowest, 44° June 24. — E.

Greatest } 34 hun-  
variation in } dreths of  
24 hours. } an inch.

This variation, which is but trifling, has occurred three or four times in the course of the month.

Greatest } 7°.  
variation in }  
24 hours. }

This small variation has occurred thrice during the month, and in other respects the changes from day to day have not been at all remarkable.

In the early part of the month we had showers, attended with a good deal of thunder, and on some days with very vivid lightning; but the quantity of rain is only equal to about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in depth.

The average height of the barometer is equal to 29.63, which is lower than might be expected, considering the small quantity of rain. The average temperature is 62° 27, nearly 4° higher than that of the last month. We have had but little very hot weather, and some exceedingly cold days, occasioned by severe easterly winds. The season, on the whole, must be regarded as highly favourable to the hay-harvest; and the crops are very large.

The wind has come as frequently from the westerly points as from the easterly, so that it may be said we have had a smaller portion of east winds than usual. The number of brilliant days is 17, of the others few have been cloudy or very dull through the whole of the day.

## ERRATA.

In page 524, col. 1, line 11 from the bottom, read "*the interests*," instead of "*interests*;" and at page 558, in the notice of Dr. Busby's directions, for "*Dr. Julian Busby*," read "*Mr. George Frederic Busby*."